

'6,700 Iraqi refugees died in two months'

WASHINGTON (R) — An estimated 6,700 Iraqi refugees, mostly children under five, died during a two-month period in mountain camps along the Turkish border when they fled the Iraqi army's wrath, the U.S. government said Friday. It reported that more than 30 countries had contributed over \$740 million in bilateral and multilateral relief aid for the Iraqi refugees, mostly Kurds, who are now returning in large numbers to their homes and villages. The report, by the Agency for International Development, provided no fatality estimate for refugees who fled to Iraq's border with Iran. But it said the death toll among children under five at the Turkish border reached a peak rate of 30.5 per 10,000 population per day in the period from April 13 to April 26 when the refugees were crowded in mountain camps under freezing conditions with little food, water or shelter. The Centers for Disease Control, a U.S. agency, "estimates that 6,700 people, mostly children under five, died between March 29 and May 25," the report said.

Volume 16 Number 4720

AMMAN SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1991, THI AL QU'DEH 25, 1411

**KLM ROYAL DUTCH AIRLINES
IN COOPERATION WITH
CYPRUS AIRWAYS**
announces the operation of two weekly flights on
Wednesday and Friday between Amman and
Amsterdam effective June 26th, 1991
Same day connections to major European, North
American and Latin American destinations.
For more information call your travel agent or KLM at
622175 / 622176 / 655267 / 655268

The Reliable Airline

PLO official holds talks in Egypt

CAIRO (R) — PLO executive committee member Mahmoud Abbas discussed the Middle East peace process on Friday with a senior aide to President Hosni Mubarak. Abbas, better known as Abu Mazen, met Mubarak's top political adviser Osama Al Baz for two hours, the Palestine Liberation Organisation's representative in Cairo, Said Kamal, told reporters. Kamal said Abu Mazen had left for Jordan, where he would hold similar talks. PLO leader Yasser Arafat said in remarks published on Thursday there was an agreement in principle between Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and the PLO on holding a meeting to coordinate positions before any Middle East peace talks.

**Five beheaded
in Saudi Arabia**

Riyadh (AP) — Five men convicted for various crimes were beheaded Friday in accordance with Saudi law based on the Islamic sharia, the interior ministry announced. They included a Pakistani national, Mumtaz Haji Nabhal, for smuggling narcotics, a crime for which the death penalty was introduced in Saudi Arabia in recent years. The other four were Saudis. Two were convicted of pirating a Riyadh taxi and robbing the driver at gunpoint, and the two others for snatching a girl from her father's house and raping her.

**Britain's first black
union chief**

LONDON (R) — Britain's first black trade union leader was elected on Friday in a landmark poll to head the country's biggest union of 1.2 million members. Jamaican-born Bill Morris, 52, will take over as general-secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union (TGWU) next March. Morris, who has been TGWU deputy general secretary for six years, beat three other candidates for the job and said his election was a victory for minority groups in Britain.

**Kuwait asks French
army engineers to
stay**

PARIS (R) — Kuwait has asked France to extend by a month the deployment of the emirate of a detachment of French combat engineers who have defused thousands of mines and explosives. Parliament was told on Friday. Junior minister for veterans affairs Louis Mezzenec said the last 42 French sappers operating in Kuwait were due to leave next week but Kuwaiti authorities had asked if they could stay until mid-July. He indicated Paris's reply would be affirmative.

Gemayel aides arrested

BEIRUT (R) — Four aides of ex-President Anton Gemayel have been detained for distributing leaflets attacking a treaty tying Lebanon to its neighbour Syria, judicial sources said on Friday. They said six people working at Gemayel's office in Beirut were arrested earlier this week and charged with attempting to disrupt security by handing out anti-government leaflets. Two of the six were later released. Gemayel issued a statement last month last deplored the Lebanese-Syrian "brotherhood, cooperation and coordination" treaty that was signed in Damascus on May 22.

**Primakov believes
Gorbachev will be
invited to G-7
summit**

MOSCOW (AP) — A top aide to Mikhail S. Gorbachev said U.S. President George Bush appears to be leaning towards inviting the Soviet president to attend next month's economic summit of industrialised nations. The aide, Yevgeny Primakov, told the government newspaper Izvestia that Bush recognised the Soviet Union did not intend to beg for massive Western aid if Gorbachev were allowed to attend the July 15-17 Group of Seven summit in London.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جورдан تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحافية الأردنية الرأي

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams

White House: Israel has 'other ideas'

Jordan accuses Israel of blocking U.S. peace effort

AMMAN (Agencies) — Jordan on Friday criticised Israel's rejection of a U.N. role at any Middle East peace conference and accused the Jewish state of blocking U.S. efforts to settle the conflict.

"It is strange that any country at this time in particular rejects a role for the United Nations, especially after the Gulf crisis," Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri told reporters.

"This only shows Israeli intentions regarding the (Israeli-)occupied territories and a peaceful solution."

U.S. president George Bush has sent letters to Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and other Middle East leaders in an attempt to bridge differences between Israel and Arab countries over a peace conference.

His Majesty King Hussein, who has accepted the principle of the conference, replied to Bush's letter by telling the president he would continue to work with the United States on the issue.

"His Majesty reiterated in the letter to Bush Jordan's sincere keenness to deal with Washington to achieve comprehensive peace in the region," a senior official said.

But one Jordanian official said: "At the rate things are going I do not foresee a peace conference soon. Israel does not want to compromise and the U.S. does not want to use pressure."

The White House acknowledged reports on the progress of direct talks between Israel and Arab states.

"We have always said that the problem lies with Israel and Israel will be the reason for aborting the American efforts," Masri said. "Now Shamir comes up with this stand."

Jordan, a long-time supporter of a U.N.-sponsored peace conference, has shown flexibility towards the shape of the talks as long as the outcome would be Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territories.

Israeli officials said in Tel Aviv that Shamir refused to agree to a United Nations role in the talks or more than one meeting of a full peace conference.

"His position is very clear — against any continuation of a conference and against any participation of the United Nations," said one official who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Fitzwater refused to divulge details of Shamir's response but said that the United States had heard back from Israel and Jordan and continued to discuss the peace process with them.

"They have some other ideas. We have ideas. We continue to talk," he said.

Islamic bloc wins presidency, council of Pharmacists Association

By Serene Halasa
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Islamic bloc scored a decisive victory in the Pharmacist Association elections on Friday, hours after they clashed with liberals and nationalists over arrangements to segregate voters according to their sexes.

Mr. Husam Iddine Mismar, the Islamist candidate won the presidency replacing Tayseer Humsi, a recognised liberal. The Islamic bloc won seven out of the nine seats on the association council.

As voters filed into the Professional Associations Complex Fri-

day morning they were faced with arrangements segregating voters by sex in two separate halls, witnesses and pharmacists said. The unexpected move surprised liberals who strongly objected to extending the Islamists' ideological beliefs to the halls of the association complex, they said.

Mr. Anis Muasher, a pharmacist and president of the Jordan Society for the Preservation of Nature said that a dispute erupted when voters entered to cast their votes and "saw that two separate boxes were set up, one designated for the male members and the other for the females."

"We have always voted together," Mr. Muasher told the Jordan Times. "The general assembly also agreed that there would be no segregation," he added.

Mr. Muasher, who reportedly tore out his voting card upon seeing the two separate boxes, said that he finally cast his vote "at the voting place designated for women."

Bearded men blocked the entrance of the hall designated for men barring women from entering the room, eye witnesses said.

Mr. Humsi, the former president of the association in a speech

(Continued on page 5)



Anis Muasher, pharmacist and President of Jordan Nature Preservation Society, tears up his ballot card in protest of Friday's procedural mix up; on the right the outgoing president of the pharmacists association, Tayseer Humsi wrangles with an Islamist activist (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

Charter: A common ground with no ceiling

By Nermene Murad
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The final draft of the National Charter says the document "lays the foundations for the general national effort and guides its route... illuminates the road to the future... lays the general directives for the practice of political pluralism — considered the cornerstone of democracy — by leaning on constitutional foundations, national political heritage and the existing realities of the Jordanian society... in a manner which would ensure the continuation of the national development march and the democratic shift in the country... guarding it against tripping or turning backwards."

To many who helped draft the document, the purpose of preparing a National Charter and incorporating it into the political, social, economic and cultural life of Jordan became

submerged in long debates over its connection to the already widely respected, but partially obscure, constitution.

Some of the sixty members of the commission who drafted the charter thought that it was a contract between the government and the people describing their own role in drawing it up as that of "honest brokers." Others thought that it was going to provide a ceiling for political activity in the Kingdom — meaning placing limits on the formation of independent-thinking political parties rather than enhancing the concept of political pluralism.

The pessimists contended it was a "hoax," the legally minded amongst them said it was an attempt to pull the carpet from under the constitution; while some other political activists thought its was an attempt to whitewash the different shades of political thinking in the Kingdom.

However, mainstream politi-

cians recognised the need to do something to mark the shift from authoritarian rule to a state governed by democracy in all its aspects and embedded in lasting institutions.

"Our role will be to draft a National Charter which will constitute the starting point upon which people from all walks of life will meet before they are launched into the practice of political pluralism," His Majesty King Hussein said in mandating the commission on April 21, 1990.

In the final analysis, what the King proposed in Ramadan of last year finally emerged as the basis for what the National Charter stands for today.

"The National Charter is not a ceiling for political manoeuvre; it is the common denominator among the different political ideologies in the country," a member of the commission says.

The undercurrents that

were simple: almost every colour of Jordan's political rainbow was represented and everyone wanted to ensure that he or she and the line of thought he or she represented was included in the charter in such a way that when political life took off in Jordan they would have left their mark on the final product.

Mr. Ahmad Obeidat, a former prime minister as well as appointed president of the commission, described it as "a general ideological framework... proposing new basic concepts and advanced ideas that govern the course of the Jordanian state within the contemporary perspective."

Mr. Abdul Latif Arabyat, the former spokesman for the Muslim Brotherhood in the Lower House of Parliament and speaker of the House, told the first session of the panel that "the main objective and duty of this commission is to draft a charter; preparing an

agreement defining the country's higher objectives at all levels and securing the endorsement of the people on common efforts towards achieving these objectives."

Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali, a former minister and president of the University of Jordan, rejected suggestions that the National Charter was a purely political goal. "The National Charter is not political and does not merely have a political character... it has different axis of sociology, economy and politics."

Mr. Sulaiman Al Hadidi, a former head of the Lawyers Association, laid out the questions that were on the minds of many. "We want to know the strength of the charter vis-a-vis the constitution. Is it in itself a constitution? is it a law? is it higher? we want at least to know what this is for?"

"My personal opinion of the charter is that it explains the constitution is to draft a charter; preparing an

agreement defining the country's higher objectives at all levels and securing the endorsement of the people on common efforts towards achieving these objectives."

Issa Mdanat, prominent member of the Communist Party and a deputy, underlined the subordinate position of the charter vis-a-vis the constitution. "I personally believe that the charter is not an alternative to the constitution, nor an attempt at dodging the constitution. The constitution is the source with which the charter has to be compatible."

How did these differing opinions and ideologies merge to formulate a single document, a social contract for the country? Participants in the commission maitain that some paragraphs in the charter on "The charter — reasons and aims" took many hours and much hard work to write.

The final product, which

(Continued on page 5)



After being arrested in Israel, peace team now in Jordan

KING HUSSEIN BRIDGE (AP)

The group was arrested twice by Israeli forces in the occupied territories for allegedly entering restricted military areas.

Paasonen's remarks were made to the Associated Press as the group silently marched through the deserted streets of a small town, overlooking the Jordan River and the mountains of Jerusalem.

More than 20 members of the Gulf Peace Team crossed King Hussein bridge, a restricted military zone linking Jordan with the occupied West Bank, which along with other Arab lands was occupied by Israel during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

By arriving here, the peace activists, of nine different western and Asian nationalities, ended the first half of a 140-kilometre walk commemorating the Middle

East war of 1967.

The group was scheduled to proceed with its march Saturday to arrive in Amman Monday.

"Our aim is to draw attention again to the Palestinian question, to the plight of those people under the rule of (Israeli) occupation and the guaranteed that they be granted their natural human rights," said Karl-Erik Paasonen, a march organiser from Brisbane, Australia.

He said: "We want to see a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East."

Paasonen spoke of "continued Israeli threats and harassment in the occupied territories to make us pack off our walking plans."

The group was arrested twice by Israeli forces in the occupied territories for allegedly entering restricted military areas.

Paasonen's remarks were made to the Associated Press as the group silently marched through the deserted streets of a small town, overlooking the Jordan River and the mountains of Jerusalem.

"Walk for a just peace, Jerusalem-Amman," read one of the banners which the group waived for cameramen as they proceeded to a camping area outside the restricted military zone.

(Continued on page 5)

FLN denies deal:

FIS proclaims victory, ends strike

ALGIERS (R) — Algeria's Muslim fundamentalists Friday called off a general strike which inspired days of protests, brought down a government and saw troops enforcing a state of siege on city streets.

But the ruling National Liberation Front (FLN), quoted by APS, quickly denied talk of a deal with the fundamentalists.

Leaders of the Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) told tens of thousands of worshippers at Friday prayers in the capital they had reached an agreement with the FLN and that parliamentary and presidential elections would be held within six months.

"After the latest negotiations, in which we won a victory for all Muslims in Algeria, there will be legislative and presidential elections in six months," the fiery FIS deputy leader Ali Belhadj said.

"You must return to work," he told the massive crowd.

More than 50,000 FIS supporters roared "Allahu Akbar" (God is Greater) in response to the statements by Belhadj and

The FIS launched the general strike on May 25 to force changes in election rules and demand that Belhadj himself face the voters at the same time as the parliamentary polls.

The next presidential election had been set for 1998.

Western diplomatic sources estimate that between 40 and 50

people have been killed in two weeks of street demonstrations during which protesters also called for an immediate Islamic state.

"I hope that the new government will not commit the same follies as the old one," Belhadj told FIS supporters Friday.

Earlier Friday, the Algerian news agency APS reported that gunmen in Islamic fundamentalist strongholds had shot and wounded five members of the security forces during the first night of a curfew in the capital.

Soldiers returned fire, but there were no reports of other casualties.

Ghazali, holding talks with politicians, on Thursday met five of the 59 political parties who had been due to contest the June 27 elections. The five, named by Algerian Television, did not include the FIS.

Martyrs' and May 1st squares, used as FIS rallying points for the now-banned protests, were cordoned off on Friday by tanks and soldiers, some with bayonets fixed.

The treaty, the first to sharply reduce stockpiles of the deadliest long-range nuclear missiles, is the projected centerpiece for a summit meeting in Moscow between U.S. President George Bush and Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Last week, White House officials were spreading the word that the talks might be held in late June. But Baker all but scuttled that possibility.

"That is going to be a difficult game-frame to try and meet," he said at a news conference before flying to Geneva to meet B

Middle East News

Agreement on autonomy for Iraqi Kurds likely by mid-month; minister says liberalisation irreversible

BAGHDAD, Iraq (Agencies) — Kurdish leader Massoud Barzani says he expects to sign an agreement giving autonomy to Iraq's 3.5 million Kurds by mid-June after overcoming disagreements on the size of the Kurdish region.

"There will be an agreement by the 15th of June, or maybe the 20th of June," Barzani told reporters during impromptu news conferences late Thursday night and Friday morning at a Baghdad hotel.

Barzani, head of the largest Iraqi Kurdish rebel faction, announced May 18 that a delegation of Kurdish leaders had reached agreement in principle with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein on the outlines of democracy for Iraq and autonomy for the Kurds.

A month earlier, the other main Kurdish leader, Jalal Talabani of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, had reported a more general agreement with Iraq for autonomy.

In spite of repeated Iraqi and Kurdish reports that a final pact was imminent, no pact has been forthcoming.

Barzani said he was sending teams to the north to consult with local leaders there.

An agreement could help ease international pressure on the Iraqi leader and give Iraqi Kurds the autonomy they have vainly sought for decades.

It could also solve the dilemma of Western forces trying to protect Kurds who fled after an uprising in March. They want to leave, but there are fears withdrawal could lead to reprisals by Iraqi forces.

U.S. Army Col. Dick Naah said Thursday that forces in northern Iraq would overstep their role by fulfilling requests by local Kurdish leaders for an allied-run demilitarized zone in northern Iraq and pressuring Bagdad on autonomy.

"That's not our mission. We're

really getting ready to go home," said Naah, the allies' chief negotiator with Iraqi and Kurdish leaders.

Barzani, head of the Kurdish Democratic Party, said the allies "didn't ask us when they came and they won't ask us when they leave."

Barzani, who said he has been in Baghdad for a month, said the two sides were close to agreement on the disputed city of Kirkuk, a major oil producing centre whose status helped sink earlier autonomy talks.

"We are going to find a way to solve this problem," said Barzani. He suggested "it would be maybe a joint administration."

The Kurds have already agreed to let the central government keep the oil revenues from Kirkuk, but the two sides have disputed who should control politics in the city of some 600,000.

The central government, arguing the city has a non-Kurdish majority, has insisted it remain a Kurdish autonomous region.

The Kurds, accusing the central government of trying to drive out Kirkuk's Kurds and replace them with Arab immigrants, have insisted it must be left in their zone.

An agreement could help ease international pressure on the Iraqi leader and give Iraqi Kurds the autonomy they have vainly sought for decades.

It could also solve the dilemma of Western forces trying to protect Kurds who fled after an uprising in March. They want to leave, but there are fears withdrawal could lead to reprisals by Iraqi forces.

U.S. Army Col. Dick Naah said Thursday that forces in northern Iraq would overstep their role by fulfilling requests by local Kurdish leaders for an allied-run demilitarized zone in northern Iraq and pressuring Bagdad on autonomy.

"That's not our mission. We're

during the March rebellion. He has said the deal also calls for multi-party democracy throughout Iraq, an end to automatic rule by the Arab Baath Socialist Party, free speech and Kurdish rule — within the Iraqi state — in the north.

Barzani said the two sides would create "a body" to hear complaints about alleged violation of the agreement — apparently as an alternative to the international guarantees that the Iraqis have rejected.

Although several previous autonomy agreements collapsed, Barzani said, "we feel they (the Iraqis) are serious ... we try to work as a team so that both sides are triumphant."

He added reports the Iraqis had held him incomunicado in Baghdad: "It's not true and it wouldn't be so easy," he said.

He also said a Kurdish region would not be a haven for Kurdish rebels fighting Turkey and Iran, which each have large Kurdish populations.

"We have enough problems for ourselves," he said. "We don't like to have more problems. We advise them to solve their problems peacefully."

On Wednesday, an Iraqi minister said that political liberalisation in Iraq was irreversible, within limits set to prevent Iran dismembering the country by subversion.

Information Minister Hamid Youssef Humadi said the government would announce a programme for multiparty elections by the end of this year. It is the first time an Iraqi minister has mentioned a timescale.

Humadi, whose country fought Iraq for eight years between 1980 and 1988, said Iraq saw Tehran as the only danger to its security. He dismissed speculation that Iran's policy was changing under pragmatists led by its President Ali Akbar Rafsanjani.

The elections would take place under a new constitution abolishing the privileged status of the ruling Baath Party and dis-

banding the Revolutionary Command Council, which has governed Iraq by decree since the Baath coup of 1968.

Humadi said Iraq remained politically and socially undeveloped so outsiders should not expect rapid change.

"In these societies (like Iraq) criticism is not practised. People think that criticism will affect the prestige of the head of the family, the tribe or the emperor.

"These societies are changing into Western-style democracies but you cannot expect them to change overnight," he said.

The minister said that of the parties now working underground, only the Dawa Party, a Shiite Muslim group close to Tehran, would fail to qualify for legal recognition because of its religious ideology and foreign connections.

"We still regard it as a group of Iranian agents and so they have proved to be ... we will not allow religious parties because they will work against the unity of Iraq. (To legalise it) would lead to the dismemberment of Iraq and bring in Iran," he said.

"They are not prepared for logical dialogue. You cannot have dialogue with a fundamentalist who sees everyone else as infidel," Humadi added.

The government accused Iran of large-scale intervention during the unrest which broke out in the Shiite Muslim south of Iraq after the defeat of the Iraqi army in Kuwait. Shiites make up the majority of the Iraqi population but the ruling elite is Sunni Muslim.

Humadi declined to discuss the decision-making process behind the invasion of Kuwait last August but said President Saddam never considered resigning when his army was defeated.

"It is going to stiffen the Iraqi people ... we understand that they don't want to rearm Iraq but we have debts and we want to import food ... this policy is going to backfire, it will not achieve its objectives."

Humadi declined to discuss the decision-making process behind the invasion of Kuwait last August but said President Saddam never considered resigning when his army was defeated.

"It is going to stiffen the Iraqi people ... we understand that they don't want to rearm Iraq but we have debts and we want to import food ... this policy is going to backfire, it will not achieve its objectives."

Humadi declined to discuss the decision-making process behind the invasion of Kuwait last August but said President Saddam never considered resigning when his army was defeated.

"It is going to stiffen the Iraqi people ... we understand that they don't want to rearm Iraq but we have debts and we want to import food ... this policy is going to backfire, it will not achieve its objectives."

Humadi declined to discuss the decision-making process behind the invasion of Kuwait last August but said President Saddam never considered resigning when his army was defeated.

"It is going to stiffen the Iraqi people ... we understand that they don't want to rearm Iraq but we have debts and we want to import food ... this policy is going to backfire, it will not achieve its objectives."

Humadi declined to discuss the decision-making process behind the invasion of Kuwait last August but said President Saddam never considered resigning when his army was defeated.

"It is going to stiffen the Iraqi people ... we understand that they don't want to rearm Iraq but we have debts and we want to import food ... this policy is going to backfire, it will not achieve its objectives."

Humadi declined to discuss the decision-making process behind the invasion of Kuwait last August but said President Saddam never considered resigning when his army was defeated.

"It is going to stiffen the Iraqi people ... we understand that they don't want to rearm Iraq but we have debts and we want to import food ... this policy is going to backfire, it will not achieve its objectives."

Humadi declined to discuss the decision-making process behind the invasion of Kuwait last August but said President Saddam never considered resigning when his army was defeated.

"It is going to stiffen the Iraqi people ... we understand that they don't want to rearm Iraq but we have debts and we want to import food ... this policy is going to backfire, it will not achieve its objectives."

Humadi declined to discuss the decision-making process behind the invasion of Kuwait last August but said President Saddam never considered resigning when his army was defeated.

"It is going to stiffen the Iraqi people ... we understand that they don't want to rearm Iraq but we have debts and we want to import food ... this policy is going to backfire, it will not achieve its objectives."

Humadi declined to discuss the decision-making process behind the invasion of Kuwait last August but said President Saddam never considered resigning when his army was defeated.

"It is going to stiffen the Iraqi people ... we understand that they don't want to rearm Iraq but we have debts and we want to import food ... this policy is going to backfire, it will not achieve its objectives."

Humadi declined to discuss the decision-making process behind the invasion of Kuwait last August but said President Saddam never considered resigning when his army was defeated.

"It is going to stiffen the Iraqi people ... we understand that they don't want to rearm Iraq but we have debts and we want to import food ... this policy is going to backfire, it will not achieve its objectives."

Humadi declined to discuss the decision-making process behind the invasion of Kuwait last August but said President Saddam never considered resigning when his army was defeated.

"It is going to stiffen the Iraqi people ... we understand that they don't want to rearm Iraq but we have debts and we want to import food ... this policy is going to backfire, it will not achieve its objectives."

Humadi declined to discuss the decision-making process behind the invasion of Kuwait last August but said President Saddam never considered resigning when his army was defeated.

"It is going to stiffen the Iraqi people ... we understand that they don't want to rearm Iraq but we have debts and we want to import food ... this policy is going to backfire, it will not achieve its objectives."

Humadi declined to discuss the decision-making process behind the invasion of Kuwait last August but said President Saddam never considered resigning when his army was defeated.

"It is going to stiffen the Iraqi people ... we understand that they don't want to rearm Iraq but we have debts and we want to import food ... this policy is going to backfire, it will not achieve its objectives."

Humadi declined to discuss the decision-making process behind the invasion of Kuwait last August but said President Saddam never considered resigning when his army was defeated.

"It is going to stiffen the Iraqi people ... we understand that they don't want to rearm Iraq but we have debts and we want to import food ... this policy is going to backfire, it will not achieve its objectives."

Humadi declined to discuss the decision-making process behind the invasion of Kuwait last August but said President Saddam never considered resigning when his army was defeated.

"It is going to stiffen the Iraqi people ... we understand that they don't want to rearm Iraq but we have debts and we want to import food ... this policy is going to backfire, it will not achieve its objectives."

Humadi declined to discuss the decision-making process behind the invasion of Kuwait last August but said President Saddam never considered resigning when his army was defeated.

"It is going to stiffen the Iraqi people ... we understand that they don't want to rearm Iraq but we have debts and we want to import food ... this policy is going to backfire, it will not achieve its objectives."

Humadi declined to discuss the decision-making process behind the invasion of Kuwait last August but said President Saddam never considered resigning when his army was defeated.

"It is going to stiffen the Iraqi people ... we understand that they don't want to rearm Iraq but we have debts and we want to import food ... this policy is going to backfire, it will not achieve its objectives."

Humadi declined to discuss the decision-making process behind the invasion of Kuwait last August but said President Saddam never considered resigning when his army was defeated.

"It is going to stiffen the Iraqi people ... we understand that they don't want to rearm Iraq but we have debts and we want to import food ... this policy is going to backfire, it will not achieve its objectives."

Humadi declined to discuss the decision-making process behind the invasion of Kuwait last August but said President Saddam never considered resigning when his army was defeated.

"It is going to stiffen the Iraqi people ... we understand that they don't want to rearm Iraq but we have debts and we want to import food ... this policy is going to backfire, it will not achieve its objectives."

Humadi declined to discuss the decision-making process behind the invasion of Kuwait last August but said President Saddam never considered resigning when his army was defeated.

"It is going to stiffen the Iraqi people ... we understand that they don't want to rearm Iraq but we have debts and we want to import food ... this policy is going to backfire, it will not achieve its objectives."

Humadi declined to discuss the decision-making process behind the invasion of Kuwait last August but said President Saddam never considered resigning when his army was defeated.

"It is going to stiffen the Iraqi people ... we understand that they don't want to rearm Iraq but we have debts and we want to import food ... this policy is going to backfire, it will not achieve its objectives."

Humadi declined to discuss the decision-making process behind the invasion of Kuwait last August but said President Saddam never considered resigning when his army was defeated.

"It is going to stiffen the Iraqi people ... we understand that they don't want to rearm Iraq but we have debts and we want to import food ... this policy is going to backfire, it will not achieve its objectives."

Humadi declined to discuss the decision-making process behind the invasion of Kuwait last August but said President Saddam never considered resigning when his army was defeated.

"It is going to stiffen the Iraqi people ... we understand that they don't want to rearm Iraq but we have debts and we want to import food ... this policy is going to backfire, it will not achieve its objectives."

Humadi declined to discuss the decision-making process behind the invasion of Kuwait last August but said President Saddam never considered resigning when his army was defeated.

"It is going to stiffen the Iraqi people ... we understand that they don't want to rearm Iraq but we have debts and we want to import food ... this policy is going to backfire, it will not achieve its objectives."

Humadi declined to discuss the decision-making process behind the invasion of Kuwait last August but said President Saddam never considered resigning when his army was defeated.

"It is going to stiffen the Iraqi people ... we understand that they don't want to rearm Iraq but we have debts and we want to import food ... this policy is going to backfire, it will not achieve its objectives."

Humadi declined to discuss the decision-making process behind the invasion of Kuwait last August but said President Saddam never considered resigning when his army was defeated.

"It is going to stiffen the Iraqi people ... we understand that they don't want to rearm Iraq but we have debts and we want to import food ... this policy is going to backfire, it will not achieve its objectives."

Humadi declined to discuss the decision-making process behind the invasion of Kuwait last August but said President Saddam never considered resigning when his army was defeated.

"It is going to stiffen the Iraqi people ... we understand that they don't want to rearm Iraq but we have debts and we want to import food ... this policy is going to backfire, it will not achieve its objectives."

Humadi declined to discuss the decision-making process behind the invasion of Kuwait last August but said President Saddam never considered resigning when his army was defeated.

"It is going to stiffen the Iraqi people ... we understand that they don't want to rearm Iraq but we have debts and we want to import food ... this policy is going to backfire, it will not achieve its objectives."

Humadi declined to discuss the decision-making process behind the invasion of Kuwait last August but said President Saddam never considered resigning when his army was defeated.

"It is going to stiffen the Iraqi people ... we understand that they don't want to rearm Iraq but we have debts and we want to import food ... this policy is going to backfire, it will not achieve its objectives."

Humadi declined to discuss the decision-making process behind the invasion of Kuwait last August but said President Saddam never considered resigning when his army was defeated.

"It is going to stiffen the Iraqi people ... we understand that they don't want to rearm Iraq but we have debts and we want to import food ... this policy is going to backfire, it will not achieve its objectives."

Humadi declined to discuss the decision-making process behind the invasion of Kuwait last August but said President Saddam never considered resigning when his army was defeated.

"It is going to stiffen the Iraqi people ... we understand that they don't want to rearm Iraq but we have debts and we want to import food ... this policy is going to backfire, it will not achieve its objectives."

Humadi declined to discuss the decision-making process behind the invasion of Kuwait last August but said President Saddam never considered resigning when his army was defeated.

"It is going to stiffen the Iraqi people ... we understand that they don't want to rearm Iraq but we have debts and we want to import food ... this policy is going to backfire, it will not achieve its objectives."

Humadi declined to discuss the decision-making process behind the invasion of Kuwait last August but said President Saddam never considered resigning when his army was defeated.

"It is going to stiffen the Iraqi people ... we understand that they don't want to rearm Iraq but we have debts and we want to import food ... this policy is going to backfire, it will not achieve its objectives."

Humadi declined to discuss the decision-making process behind the invasion of Kuwait last August but said President Saddam never considered resigning when his army was defeated.

"It is going to stiffen the Iraqi people ... we understand that they don't want to rearm Iraq but we have debts and we want to import food ... this policy is going to backfire, it will not achieve its objectives."

Humadi declined to discuss the decision-making process behind the invasion of Kuwait last August but said President Saddam never considered resigning when his army was defeated.

"It is going to stiffen the Iraqi people ... we understand that they don't want to rearm Iraq but we have debts and we want to import food ... this policy is going to backfire, it will not achieve its objectives."

Humadi declined to discuss the decision-making process behind the invasion of Kuwait last August but said President Saddam never considered resigning when his army was defeated.

Home News

Iraq-Kuwait car plates to be changed

AMMAN (J.T.) — Vehicles bearing licence plates Iraq-Kuwait will have the plates changed into ones issued to cars for temporary stay, according to regulations released Friday by the Ministry of Interior which is responsible for the Licensing Department in Amman.

According to the new regulations, the Iraq-Kuwait licence plates will be changed into plates with black background and white lettering in English and in Arabic and will be forwarded to the Customs Department in Amman to be given to the car owners.

It said that the Customs Department in Amman would open a special register for these cars and the new plates would be valid for six months, subject to renewal.

Registration centres set up for travellers to the occupied territories

AMMAN (J.T.) — Visitors to the occupied Arab territories as of June 13 will have to register at centres in Amman and three other cities to organise their departure over the King Hussein and Prince Mohammad bridges across the River Jordan.

A statement from the Public Security Department (PSD) said that the first batch of visitors to be allowed to cross into the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, under the new regulations, can make the trip on June 16, 1991.

It said that the Amman centres, which are controlled by PSD teams, would be at Arwa Bint Al Hareth School, in Jabal Amman, for those travelling to Jerusalem and Hebron governorates, at Aishah Bin Al Mumineen School, in Jabal Hussein, for those travelling to Gaza and Al Hussein School, in Jabal Hussein, for travellers to the Nabi Musa Governorate.

According to the statement, similar centres for the registration of visitors will be opened in Irbid, Zarqa and Salt.

Photos reflect 'aura of peace'

By Maha Addasi
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The French Cultural Centre in Al Weibdeh Tuesday started displaying in its exhibition hall, works by the French photographer Bernard Guillot.

The black and white photographs on display show mostly still-life items and buildings in Egypt and France. Most of the pictures are sombre as they have an overcast sky above. Other photographs are a contrasting study of shadows and light. Almost all the photographs are devoid of human figures.

Mr. Guillot makes a point of choosing the subjects so that they reflect the actual atmosphere of the area. "I do not take photographs that distort the aura of the place," Mr. Guillot said. "I try to show on film exactly what I saw so that I can capture the feelings I had when I was taking the picture."

In one photograph of a coffee shop in a low-income area in Egypt, Mr. Guillot captures the view from the entrance and shows the traditional wooden chairs and tables scattered in

the room.

On a wall there is a broken mirror. This photograph is one of the few with human subjects. A man is sitting at a table in the empty coffee shop with a look of despair on his face.

Mr. Guillot says he finds his subjects by chance as he walks around the area he is living in at the time. "I spent most of my time in Paris and in Cairo so I find most of my subjects there," he said. "But when I do select my subjects, I like them to have a timelessness to them so that when one looks at them they are looking into eternity," Mr. Guillot said.

Presenting a meeting of the APC's board during an inspection visit to the company's headquarters in Amman, the prime minister expressed satisfaction with the company's operations and said that thanks to continued endeavours, the company had been producing high quality mineral salts and competing with major world companies. He said the Jordanian potash finds its way to numerous world markets.

The prime minister told Jordan Television after the meeting that he was briefed on the company's plans and programmes and the ongoing expansion scheme designed to boost production beyond the annual two million tonne level in the coming few years.

"The government has provided guarantees to the APC to acquire \$15 million and \$16 million loans, from the World Bank and the Jeddah-based Islamic Development Bank respectively, in order to help finance the company's expansion scheme," the prime minister said.

The government is giving full support to the APC to embark on the chemical industries project, based on the Dead Sea salts, which envisages the production of



PRINCESS SARVATH ATTENDS GRADUATION: Her Royal Highness Princess Sarvath, chairperson of the Board of Trustees of Amman International Baccalaureate School Thursday presented certificates of appreciation to 57 students graduating from the Tawjih and Baccalaureate classes. The graduation ceremony was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. Princess Sarvath also presented certificates of

appreciation to some of the school staff and to students excelling in music, social services and other schools activities. Addressing the ceremony, Princess Sarvath paid tribute to the teaching staff for their efforts in preparing the students for future life and congratulated the graduating students and their families. The Princess wished graduates a prosperous future and continued success.



Prime Minister Mudar Badran Thursday chairs a meeting of the Arab Potash Company's board in the presence of a group of ministers (Petra photo)

Government pledges support for APC

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran has pledged full government support for the Arab Potash Company (APC)

sodium carbonate, magnesium and other products," said the prime minister.

Jordan's phosphate and potash provide basic components for the Jordanian fertiliser industry in Aqaba whose products are marketed both in the country and abroad, according to APC officials.

Addressing a meeting of the APC's board during an inspection visit to the company's headquarters in Amman, the prime minister expressed satisfaction with the company's operations and said that thanks to continued endeavours, the company had been producing high quality mineral salts and competing with major world companies. He said the Jordanian potash finds its way to numerous world markets.

According to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, the meeting tackled prospects for increasing APC's contributions towards the development of the local community in southern Jordan where the APC plant is located.

Matters related to marketing APC products and plans for the exploitation of the Dead Sea salts were reviewed at the meeting, and the prime minister requested the minister of transport to look into the prospect of providing facilities for the exportation of 100,000 tonnes of Dead Sea salts via Aqaba, to rise to 250,000 annually in the future.

Addressing the meeting, Mr. Ensour gave details about the company's present financial and administrative situation as well as its future programmes which entail expansion through stages.

"Nearly \$110 million will be needed to carry out the first phase of the two-stage plan which is due to be completed by 1993.

and another \$130 million will be needed for the second stage which will start in 1993 and finish in 1995," Mr. Ensour explained.

Mr. Ensour said that the coming year would witness the commencement of the chemical industries project which costs up to \$1100 million.

"Jordan assures a unique geographical position between the east and the west, enabling the country to export its potash at very competitive prices and bringing in badly needed hard currency," said Mr. Ensour. Besides, he said, the new plans would offer more jobs to the unemployed Jordanians.

According to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, the meeting tackled prospects for increasing APC's contributions towards the development of the local community in southern Jordan where the APC plant is located.

At present, the APC produces 1.4 million tonnes of potash which earned the country a net profit of JD 39.5 million in 1990.

Last year, the APC sold nearly 85 per cent of its production to Asian countries, with India acquiring the biggest share, but other countries in the West, like Italy, France and Brazil have been importing Jordanian potash as well.

The APC which was established in 1956, has its plants at a site near the southern tip of the Dead Sea which provides the raw materials for production.

Arab-German dialogue tackles future cooperation

By Serene Halasa and Nur Sati
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The first Arab-German dialogue since the German reunification in October of last year was held for two days in Amman to discuss Arab-German relations in economic, political and cultural fields as well as international and bilateral relations.

The meeting, attended by a number of intellectuals and thinkers from Jordan, Germany, Syria and Egypt, also focused on new requirements for a German policy in the Middle East in light of the new world order.

Dr. Kamel Abu Jaber, a professor of political science at University of Jordan, said on Friday, that he did not believe Germany would play an active role in the new world order. The reason, Dr. Abu Jaber explained, is because the "new world order has already been formed," and Germany, like the rest of the world, would only serve as "recipient nation."

As for Germany's anticipated role in any future solution to the Arab-Israeli dispute, Dr. Abu Jaber said that their role would be "negligible." He attributed that to many factors, primarily the close American-Israeli relationship. "The U.S.-Israeli alliance will not permit any serious interference (in the Arab-Israeli dispute) to Europeans, especially Germans," he said. "Besides, the German are busy with the union. This process is estimated to cost them \$100 billion, for rehabilitating one third of the country," he added.

Another participant, Dr. Mohammed Dajani, Jordanian researcher, expressed hope that similar conferences would be held in the future. "The European-Arab dialogue fell through after three years," Dr. Dajani said. "I hope that we can come up with an annual Arab-German dialogue."

At Thursday's session, participants discussed a range of issues, which included the special relation between Germany and Israel in what they referred to as the "guilt complex," the new requirements for a German policy in the Middle East within the framework of a European policy. And the role of the Arab World in the emerging new world order.

In his opening speech, Mr. Sayed Yassin, secretary general of the Arab Thought Forum in Egypt, outlined the importance of the Arab-German dialogue, which, he said, came at a "critical stage and turning point in the history of the Middle East in particular, and the world at large in general."

Mr. Yassin highlighted the importance of Germany's role in shaping the future of international policies, especially concerning

the Middle East. "We, Arabs, look with trust and hope to more cooperation with Germany," he said. "West Germany was in its own right an economic giant before unity; the unified Germany is on its way to becoming a political and cultural giant as well."

Germany is a prominent trade partner of the Arab World. It has an effective role in the Arab development and modernisation efforts, as a source of financing, know-how, technology and environment," Mr. Yassin added.

Dr. Udo Steinbach, head of the German delegation and the director of the Deutsches Orient Institute in Germany, said that since the dialogue was being held by Arabs and Germans, discussions should be confined to a general framework. This framework would urge all participants to take part in discussing the new world order and solutions to the Middle East problems.

Although Germany is currently involved in matters pertaining to its unification and confronting economic issues resulting from it, the country is bound to play an active role in the future of the international community. Dr. Steinbach said.

In reviewing German-Israeli relations and their impact on Arab-German ties, Dr. Steinbach pointed out that the German people seek a just settlement to the Palestinian problem.

Dr. Kamel Abu Jaber supported the arguments presented by the Arab participants adding that "we don't mind you (Germans) supporting Israel, but we have to realize that we (Arabs) have the right to breathe ... exist."

We cannot exclude the American factor," Mr. Taher Al Masri, Jordan's foreign minister said. Dr. Feidrman Buttner, professor of political science at the Institute of Near Eastern Politics of the University of Berlin, said that Germany's role in the Middle East was still limited because of events revolving around the reunification of the two Germanys and the consequences that followed. Although these issues dominated the political scene in Germany, according to Dr. Buttner, he affirmed Germany's wish to reach a just solution to all Middle Eastern problems, especially the Palestinian problem.

Dr. Buttner also touched on the German-Israeli relation saying that "it is Germany's responsibility to actively contribute to the security of Israel (guilt complex), at the same time promoting peace in the region." He explained that this meant differentiating between Israel's security needs and its internal policies regarding the treatment of Palestinians.

Commenting on what was referred to as the German guilt complex towards Jews, Arab participants presented their perspectives on that matter.

"To what extent can any country go in responding to external pressure? Can it continue on responding to that pressure regardless of any moral consideration?" asked Dr. Ossama Al Gazzali.

Iraqis, Kurds are determined to safeguard national unity — Arabiyat

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Abdul Latif Arabiyat and the parliamentary delegation accompanying him Thursday returned from Iraq at the end of a four-day visit in response to an invitation extended to them by the Iraqi National Assembly's Speaker Sa'di Mahdi Saleh.

In an arrival statement, Dr. Arabiyat said the visit was aimed at getting first-hand information on the situation in Iraq and enhancing joint cooperation between the two sister Arab countries.

The delegation met with Iraqi

President Saddam Hussein and conveyed to him the greetings of His Majesty King Hussein and of the Jordanian people.

He said that discussions with the Iraqi Prime Minister Sa'doun Hammadi and with Mr. Saleh centred around the economic sanctions imposed on Iraq and means of lifting such sanctions as

well as the attempts to divide Iraq and to undermine its sovereignty.

Dr. Arabiyat said that during his visit he had noticed that Kurds as well as all Iraqis were resolved to safeguard the Iraqi national unity and the national security of their country, and would not embark on any action designed to divide the country.

COMPUTER SOLUTIONS AT YOUR TOUCH

Between our highly qualified engineers and software experts, we can solve all your computer problems

Our P.C. division can provide you with...

- 1. Consultancy
- 2. Software development
- 3. P.C. training
- 4. Hardware maintenance
- 5. Hot line service

OUR AIM IS YOUR SATISFACTION

Job Opportunity

Due to its continuous growth in international business, a leading Jordanian Company in the field of International Trade, Consultancy and Transportation is seeking young and ambitious, self motivated people to join their team filling the following positions:

- Human Resource Manager
- Assistant Financial Manager
- Assistant Marketing Manager
- Assistant for Legal Department Manager
- Executive Secretary
- Computer Hardware Engineer
- System Analyst and Programmer

All Applicants should hold a University Degree, should have excellent command in the English language, should have good communication skills, past experience is essential.

Only full time positions are available, if you think you qualify for any of the above positions, send your resume, photograph and supporting documents to:

General Manager
P.O.Box 925326
Amman, Jordan.

All Applications will be dealt with confidentiality.

Italians arrive

AMMAN (Petra) — Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee at the Italian Senate Thursday arrived in Amman at the head of an Italian parliamentary delegation on a few day visit for talks with Jordanian officials on interna-

tional and regional developments. The delegation's visit is part of a tour in the region aimed at finding the Jordanian and Arab points of view towards the efforts currently being made to establish peace in the region.

Jordanian-Russian company established

AMMAN (J.T.) — Director of the Russian Foodstoy Company Polad Polad Zadah and his Deputy Vladimir Traikov Thursday arrived here on a visit to Jordan at the invitation of Munir Sukhtan Company. The visit is aimed at enhancing existing bilateral relations between Jordan and the Soviet Union in the fields of water and irrigation, land reclamation, dam-building and other construction projects. It was known previously as the Ministry of Irrigation and Land Reclamation. The company, which employs more than 600,000 people, has carried out important projects in different parts of the world.

Foodstoy Company is one of the leading specialised companies in the Soviet Union. It carried out specialised projects in the areas of water and irrigation, land reclamation, dam-building and other construction projects. It was known previously as the Ministry of Irrigation and Land Reclamation. The company, which employs more than 600,000 people, has carried out important projects in different parts of the world.

creating job opportunities for Jordanians.

WHAT'S GOING ON

EXHIBITION

★ Exhibition of photographs by Bernard Guillot at the French Cultural Centre.

★ Comprehensive book exhibition at the Royal Cultural Centre.

★ Exhibition of paintings by Iraqi artist Abdal Jabbar Salmaan at Alia Art Gallery, Insurance Building, 1st Circle.

Apple computer fourth annual exhibition opens

AMMAN (J.T.) — Royal Cort Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker Thursday opened the forth annual exhibition of Apple computers at the Marriott Hotel. Taking part in the three-day exhibition are a number of local and international specialised companies. Lectures by specialists will be delivered at the exhibition, which exhibits the latest

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation.

Established 1975

الجريدة العربية الوحيدة التي تنشر في الأردن

Chairman of the Board of Directors:

MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Director General:

MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief:

GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation,

University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171/6, 670141-4

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Faximile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Stop car pollution!

THERE IS nothing more distasteful to the eyes of Jordanians than to see so many vehicles spewing smoke and dirty fumes especially in the summer season. This country is blessed with beautiful weather and a generally clean atmosphere devoid of the pollutants that afflict so many industrial and developing countries. With the helping hand of nature, Jordanians have been environment-addicts ever since the subject of ecology and related issues started to figure high on the international agenda. His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan had spearheaded this global interest and concern and the people of Jordan picked up where their leaders had left off.

So why then are the eyes of the concerned officials closed to the ghastly sight of automobiles polluting the otherwise clean and healthy air of the country? Why do the licensing authorities get carried away with their demands for basic car fittings and ignore exhaust emissions that poison the atmosphere? Better than insisting on washed up cars and clean motors, the licensing authorities should better check the mechanical functioning of the car engines in a bid to make sure that polluting cars are kept off the streets and highways of the country.

Meanwhile traffic policemen are called upon to pass on traffic violation tickets to every polluting vehicle. If there is no legislation already on such a subject, it is high time that concerned officials catch on with the message of their leaders and legislate afresh on this alarming situation. The people of Jordan can also pitch in to root out this continuing menace to their health by reporting any automobile that pollutes the air. This could be done by taking down the licence plate numbers of such cars and pass them on to concerned police department. Once the numbers of the culprits are dotted down on the police computer, traffic policemen can stop them at the earliest opportunity and subject them to an on the spot inspection. Surely there are other ways to deal with this ominous phenomenon but the main thing is to begin to do something about it immediately.

It is unfortunate that when the country commemorated Traffic Day last month, no one bothered to raise this aspect of traffic problems. It took the early days and nights of the summer to awaken many of us to the continuing damage being done to the clean air of our cities and towns by the exhausts of automobiles. Being a touristic country with an ambitious plan to develop further this sector, there is obviously a pressing need to stem this problem and nip it in the bud. One of the principal features of the country is its cleanliness. This image cannot be maintained without keeping the air of Jordan clean and healthy for us and our visitors.

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

AL RA'I Arabic daily once again tackled the question of solidarity among Arab countries and said it was essential in view of the growing dangers looming in the offing. So far, there are no signs that the peace process will be moving ahead, and no sign that the Middle East issues will be resolved; and therefore the Arab countries can not ignore the need for solidarity and collective stand to foil Israel's ambitious designs, the paper said. It is no longer a secret now that Israeli leaders keep the world busy with different issues and they keep bragging about their desire to have peace, but in reality they are preparing to impose capitulation on the Arabs, it said. Any delay in confronting this danger and in ending inter-Arab differences to meet the Israeli challenge will not auger well for the Arabs, the paper added. It said that the Arab countries are now confronting perhaps the most serious and crucial moment in their history; and they have to realize that they ought to strengthen their positions and actions if they want to have the international legitimacy implemented and their lands and rights restored. The paper said that it is incumbent on Arab leaders to make a move now, so that they would not find themselves facing the prospect of succumbing to the will of their common enemy.

Sawt Al Shaab described Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's call for the creation of what he called "greater Israel" as another evidence of the Jewish state's obdurate stand vis-a-vis the U.S.-sponsored peace initiative. The statement noted the daily, stepped up Israeli military attacks and air raids on Palestinian and Lebanese positions in southern Lebanon, providing another proof that the Israeli have no intention of complying with the wish of the international community or their closest ally with regard to the establishment of peace in the Middle East. The paper said that the more leniency and flexibility the Arabs in general and the Palestinians in particular show with regard to a settlement, the further the Israelis go to prove their intransigence and the more pressure they exert on the Americans to get economic and military assistance. The Israelis are doing all in their power, through the continued aggression on Lebanon and repressive actions against the Palestinians, in order to divert the world public attention from the real problems of the region, and to abort the American-sponsored initiative, said the paper. The paper said that the United States is not placing pressure on Israel to force it to respond favourably to the international peace efforts. Unless such pressure is exerted, and unless the Israelis are forced to comply with the international legitimacy requirements, it said, all U.S. efforts will be in vain.

View From Amman

The Gulf crisis: lessons and Arab alternatives

pleased with the empty rhetoric devoid of any content.

Where do we go from here? We have some alternatives still: We can continue our ride in the American merry-go-round; the Israeli controlled so-called peace process thus being witness to, and participant in our own murder. For while Mr. Bush is keen on disarming the already disarmed Arabs, American weapons and technology are pouring into Israel. We can do that. That is one alternative. We can capitulate and accept anything that Israel wants and be happy and content about it, secure in the knowledge that if Israel becomes our master, no harm will befall us except from it, when it wants. At least we will be protected from other predators. Some people may think this a viable solution in view of our total nakedness before the elements. A third alternative may be to build a high and mighty wall around Palestine and whatever other lands Israel has occupied and concentrate on developing ourselves, regaining our direction, our health until such time as things may change. The wall must be mental and perhaps even physical: something like the Great China Wall to keep the inhabitants of the great ghetto isolated while we concentrate on rebuilding our shattered civilisation. Let them truck and trade with whomever they wish, do what they want, but we must never truck with them nor give them the legitimacy of de jure recognition: A birth certificate. In the meantime we must stop the rhetoric, the talk and start working, building and creating innovatively. For in the name of security and because of the exigencies ever created by Israel, most Arab states killed not only any meaningful institutionalised political development, but the very mind of its people and assassinated its intelligentsia, the necessary yeast for the elevation of the society.

THOUGH the lessons contemporary and future scholars may conclude from the Gulf war may run in the hundreds, I shall concentrate on only a few immediate ones that touch on our lives in the region.

It is obvious now that the so-called "liberation" of Kuwait was probably the last item on the mind of the Western leaders that participated in Operation Desert Shield against Iraq. To reiterate once again, Iraq should not have occupied Kuwait and once it did, it should have withdrawn immediately allowing for the outstanding issues between the two states to be resolved by other means. Yet one may pose the following question: Was the destruction of Iraq, its reduction to primitivism and by implication the stripping of the last vestige, even pretense of Arab power, equal to the deed of Iraq? And for whose benefit were Iraq and the Arabs reduced?

Surely, no one then or now cared about the issue of democracy in Kuwait. In fact the very word is taboo in the entire Gulf region as well as in Saudi Arabia causing severe jitters among the ruling families. And now that the masks have been removed, the region, indeed the entire Arab World, is left totally naked and defenceless, not only before Israel and other regional powers, but before any power whose fancy may be struck to penetrate the region any time it wishes.

The loss of any power cover is only matched by the loss of dignity and the feeling of guilt and shame by certain Arab states who participated in Operation Desert Shield. And now to make matters worse the Arab forces that participated in the operation are leaving, or being asked to leave under dubious and suspicious circumstances.

Since the dawn of history, life has not been easy in our Middle

Eastern region coveted by conquerors and adventurers. What makes its life more complicated is that its indigenous peoples, the Arabs, Turks and Iranians are not only suspicious of each other but divided amongst themselves as well. In May of 1990 I published an article in *Sawt Al Shaab* newspaper in Amman predicting that the historical moment in the region was ripe for a major event: that the Arab World would be struck a tremendous blow that would leave it powerless for sometime to come and that the net beneficiaries in addition to Israel would be the United States and Iran.

The blow has been struck and once again we are trying to collect the pieces and put "bumpy-dumpty" together again. This brings us to the second lesson emanating from the catastrophe, which is that we of the region, Arabs, Turks, Iranians and now the Israelis have learned nothing. In the Arab case the situation is even worse: the house is so divided amongst itself, that one wonders if it exists at all. Our tattered tent would probably be more of an accurate description than a house especially since we seem to have regressed to the Jahiliyyah period (the pre-Islamic age of ignorance), with some tribes aligning themselves with foreign powers against their brothers. And sadly, all that is done under the cover of certain Arab regimes claiming Islamic or nationalistic legitimacy.

Where do we go from here? Again it needs to be emphasised that the regimes of the area seem to have learned little or nothing. They all converged on Cairo to elect Mr. Esmat Abdul Meguid, who now ironically as secretary-general of the Arab League declares that the Arab World will not give up one inch of the occupied territories to Israel! Brave words that should have been spoken earlier. And sadly, there are people amongst us who were

Algeria's Chadli: A reformist who backs his ideas with force

ALGIERS (R) — In nearly 12 years in power President Chadli Benjedid, who declared a state of siege throughout Algeria on Wednesday, has proved himself a careful reformist not afraid to support his ideas with force.

He set the one-party state on the road to multi-party democracy three years ago. Thirty-nine parties subsequently registered to compete in June 27 parliamentary elections.

Their ideologies extended from Communist to radical Islamic fundamentalist whose challenge on the streets brought his order for the army to move into the city: Chadli suspended the elections and sacked the government.

For years a socialist stronghold with a monolithic political system that brooked no dissent, the country was steered towards an open society under his pragmatic leadership.

In contrast to the dour and austere Houari Boumedienne who ruled from 1965 to 1978, Chadli rejected dogmatic socialism as an answer to the serious economic problems assailing the country after oil prices crashed. Chadli, an outsider chosen by the army to succeed Boumedienne, proved himself a skilful politician quickly overcoming rivals to assert his leadership.

Chadli, an army colonel until he became president, began cautiously. He toned down Algeria's radical stance on the world scene, introduced gradual economic reforms, and initiated an efficiency and anti-corruption drive in the administration.

He increased the pace of change after riots erupted in October 1988 in protest against soaring prices, food shortages, unemployment and lack of freedom.

Martial law was declared. Troops put down the riots in which officials said at least 159

people died. But at the same time, Chadli ousted hardliners like Moshabbad Cherif Messadja, the ruling FLN's number two, who opposed his liberal policies.

The riots were directed against the system, not Chadli. He seized the opportunity to make changes which would have been unthinkable two years earlier.

The only candidate, he was re-elected for a third term with 81 per cent of the vote in December 1988 and changed the power structure, making government answerable to the national assembly instead of the FLN.

A new constitution, approved by 73 per cent in a referendum among the country's 25 million people in February 1989, dropped the heretical sacrosanct word "socialism;" For the first time it allowed the other parties and enshrined the right to strike.

The Islamic Salvation Front (FIS), which emerged as the main opposition party during local elections last year, took advantage of the right to strike. It called an indefinite general strike to demand changes in election laws it said favoured the ruling FLN, in power since independence in 1962.

In foreign affairs, an even-handed Chadli maintained close ties with the socialist bloc and, in 1983, was the first Algerian president to visit France. He also developed a warmer relationship with the United States.

Washington expressed gratitude to Chadli for Algeria's mediating role when American hostages were freed in Algiers in January 1981 after being held for 444 days at the U.S. embassy in Tehran which Iran called a "nest of spies."

Chadli worked as peace broker in the war between Iran and Iraq, resumed ties with Egypt, and was a prime mover in setting up the

Italy's political parties face triple challenge

By Stephen Addison

Reuter

ROME — Italy's squabbling political parties, widely regarded as an anachronism in a uniting Europe, face three major challenges to their authority this month.

A referendum, an election and a provocative attempt to deepen Italy's north-south divide will all underline growing public exasperation with the political status quo, commentators say.

The mood was expressed this week by Ettore Gallo, president of the constitutional court. "We don't need to change the constitution or the republic," he said. "We need to change the men in charge."

Italian governments fall so often because no one party is strong enough to govern on its own, leading to an endless series of short-lived and fractious coalitions.

The present government, led by Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti, took power only two months ago but is already split over how to control public finances and deal with organised crime.

It cannot last longer than the spring of 1992 — the deadline for the next elections — and many expect it to collapse later this year.

The first of the three challenges comes on June 9 and 10 when

mayor of Palermo who made his name as a dogged opponent of the Mafia in its own stronghold, plans to stand as the head of his own party or network against the big parties.

Analysts say his local popularity and support from the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the south — the traditional stronghold of the CD — could win him votes both from his old party and from former Communists disillusioned with their party's change of name and direction last year. The Communists voted to transform themselves into a mass social democratic party called the Democratic Party of the Left.

Both Segni and Orlando are avowed critics of the Italian party system which they believe spawns corruption. Orlando says the only entry qualification to his party is honesty.

The third challenge is a piece of showmanship from the most dangerous threat of all to the established order.

Senator Umberto Bossi's Lombard League, a fast-rising Northern separatist movement, plans to declare a "republic of the north."

Bossi is vague about details but has talked about setting up a form of shadow government to examine how laws passed from Rome would affect the north.

The scheme, to be presented with a rather more serious initiative to stem immigration, is expected to be unveiled at the league's national meeting on June 16.

The local daily papers discussed Israel's new threats to Syria and Lebanon, the continued western embargo imposed on Iraq, economic and political issues in Jordan as well as the Middle East question among other issues of concern to Jordan and the Arab World.

A strong criticism appearing in Al Dustour was levelled by communist Mohammad Tammam at the Ministry of education for accusing journalists of being in the pay of foreign circles. The writer said that the minister had made the accusation simply because Jordanian writers and journalists had been criticising certain ministers for their behaviour, and that of the Muslim Brotherhood. The writer accused the minister of exercising ideological terrorism on the people in general and on journalists in particular.

Dwelling on the same topic Mohammad Daoudieh said in his column in Al Dustour that government ministers and officials who keep accusing journalists of being serving enemy circles and in the pay of foreigners have to come up with conclusive evidence and documents to back their claims and to refer the case to the proper authorities. It is rather dangerous to hear such accusations levied at journalists coming from the mouths of parliament members also who were elected to keep control over the government's actions and not things right and fight corruption.

A third columnist accused parliament members of favouring certain sectors of the public and advocating their cause in government departments. Sultan Al Hattab writing in Al Ra'i daily said that certain deputies try to interfere with the normal procedures of the executive authority only to support sectors for their own selfish purposes at the expense of the interests of the other sectors. Hattab also accused officials in a number of public offices as currying favour to the deputies, with some of them paying bills to settle debts due on these deputies, in the course of trying to appease them or win their favour and to buy their silence about their abuse of public authorities.

Tareq Masarweh welcomed an announcement by the minister of information that Radio Jordan, Jordan Television and other official information services would be following the example of the press in covering events and in publishing freely matters related to domestic issues. Writing in Al Ra'i the columnist said that the minister's call on the information services to adopt the same approach followed by the press, was now going through a test, and the Jordanian public would be waiting to see whether Jordan Television, for example, would hold open seminars where people can have their say openly and freely.

The writer's views are echoed by Taher Al Udwan. Writing in Sawt Al Shaab the columnist said that although one can only welcome the development, yet Jordan television sometimes tends to favour certain groups presenting them with their favourites at the expense of others though there has been improvements only in news bulletins much to the favour of the viewers.

He said that the information services would by no means be deprived of the means of defending themselves at a time when the Israeli enemy is allowed to build up a formidable arsenal of all types of weapons of mass destruction. Mahmoud Rimawi said that Syria is targeted by these raids and he expressed belief that Israel's move comes at a time to coincide with Washington's drive to disarm the region. Rimawi, who writes in Al Ra'i daily, said that Syria continues to build up a modern arsenal of weapons to defend itself from Israeli attacks and it is only natural for Israel and the United States to try to stymie such process.

Salameh Elkour said in Sawt Al Shaab that Israel was preparing for a large-scale military adventure into Lebanon and Syria. As President Bush is advocating his idea of disarming the Middle East, Israel is being allowed to launch aggression on Lebanon and Syria with the sole purpose of forcing Syria to give up its rockets and other weapons considered by Washington as

The week in print



dangerous to Israel's well-being.

Syria's reconciliation with the Palestinians in the past week was considered by a number of columnists as a step in the right direction and aimed at foiling Israel's plots in the Arab region.

Hannadih Farman said the reconciliation was for optimism as it paved the way for solidarity among countries confronting the common enemy. His views were backed by Saleh Qalab who said that in the wake of the Gulf war Iraq, Turkey and Israel have emerged as strong powers in the region and ambitious designs in the region. Qalab said that reconciliation and solidarity among the confrontation states, can bring new hope to the Arab World.

America's continued embargo on Iraq and the impossible conditions on the Iraqi people for the removal of sanctions on them were discussed by Khalil Khouri and other columnists in the past week.

Khouri said that the embargo is being implemented with the help of Arab countries in the Gulf for the purpose of toppling Saddam Hussein on the one hand, and to destroy Iraq's economy on the other. The embargo on Iraq, said Bader Abdul Haq in Al Ra'i daily continues to deprive the innocent people of Iraq of bread, milk and other essentials as well as equipment to rebuild the Iraqi economy. The columnist said that the United States maintains the embargo to cause further weaknesses in the Arab World and to impose its will on the Iraqi people.

Tareq Masarweh went a step further than demanding the imposition of the embargo. Writing in the three Arabic dailies discussed current Israeli escalation of tension along the Lebanese border and warned of Israeli's acts of aggression on the Arab countries in the region to divert world public attention from the chronic problem of occupation.

Mahmoud Rimawi said that Syria is targeted by these raids and he expressed belief that Israel's move comes at a time to coincide with Washington's drive to disarm the region. Rimawi, who writes in Al Ra'i daily, said that Syria continues to build up a modern arsenal of weapons to defend itself from Israeli attacks and it is only natural for Israel and the United States to try to stymie such process.

Salameh Elkour said in Sawt Al Shaab that Israel was preparing for a large-scale military adventure into Lebanon and Syria. As President Bush is advocating his idea of disarming the Middle East, Israel is being allowed to launch aggression on Lebanon and Syria with the sole purpose of forcing Syria to give up its rockets and other weapons considered by Washington as

Features

Gulf war is not over for U.S. military resisters

By Mitchel Cohen

SIN a ramshackle courtroom at Camp Lejeune, N.C., court-martial proceedings against Marines who resisted the Gulf war have begun amid resisters' charges that they have been harassed and tortured.

According to counselors for military resisters, the Marines are dealing harshly with members who applied for conscientious objector status but relatively lightly with offenses by non-COs. And despite a ruling last month easing the resisters' confinement conditions and recognizing a pattern of official harassment, verbal and physical attacks reportedly continue.

Tens of thousands of U.S. military personnel went absent without leave between Aug. 2, 1990 and March of this year, counselors say. If charged at all, few of these service members are accused of offenses of heavier than "unauthorized absence." On the other hand, many of the approximately 2,500 service members who filed for conscientious objector status are being held on much more serious desertion charges and could be given long prison terms for various actions related to resisting the war.

Most of the CO applicants are African-Americans, Latinos and Asian-Americans. "This is clearly a political decision on the part of military," says Melissa Ennen of the New York City-based group Hands Off. The group was formed last year by students at the New School for Social Research to defend Pfc. Sam Lwin, a classmate and conscientious objector.

Lwin is the first resister to come to trial at Lejeune. His Bronx-based Marine reserve unit, the Fox Company, was activated last November after he had filed for CO status. Lwin, along with seven other COs from his unit, refused the call-up. If found guilty, Lwin faces a maximum sentence of seven years in jail, a dishonorable discharge and loss of all benefits including health care and pension.

(At press time May 22 Lwin's court-martial, which began May 20, appeared to be going well for the defense. According to Hands Off sources the judge dismissed the desertion charge, stating that since Lwin reported to duty Dec. 5 and his unit was activated Dec. 22 he could not be considered a deserter. This reduces the maximum sentence he faces to two years.)

Meanwhile, Kevin Sparrock of Jersey City, N.J., a student at New York City's School of Visual Arts, and Erik Larsen of Chabot Community College in California, both accused of desertion during time of war, could be sentenced to death, according to briefs filed by lawyers for the government.

Ennen reports that even as

they await court-martial, the COs at Lejeune are being treated differently from other Marines who refused to fight. "Even before their court-martials," Ennen says, "two of them — Danny Gillis and Jimmy Summers — had been held in solitary confinement cells measuring six by eight feet. They have all been intentionally ordered to extra night-time duty, which means they can sleep no longer than three hours in a row."

Gillis, a black man from Baltimore, is due to be court-martialed on charges stemming from a racial attack on him late last year; the charges could land him in jail for seven years.

Racism in the ranks

Gillis became a Muslim after he had enlisted in the military; he filed for conscientious objector status in November 1990. On December 17, 1990, Gillis' unit was ordered to Saudi Arabia, and he refused to go.

According to members of Hands Off, as the rest of the unit boarded the bus, Gillis sat down on the concrete and refused to get on. Staff Sgt. Schillmutter, who is white, ordered him onto the bus. He again refused. Unable to get Gillis onto the bus, the sergeant called four white Marines to tie Gillis' hands behind his back and beat him up.

Meanwhile, two Black Marines passing by saw four whites punching and kicking a dead-up black man and immediately came to Gillis' defense. Officers as well as enlisted men standing by entered the fray on both sides according to their race. The fight continued until a colonel came by and ordered everyone to "clean it up." At this point, Schillmutter called for a van with wider doors, and Gillis was thrown into it. A minute later, however, he managed to jump out, run about ten feet, and collapsed, screaming: "You're prejudiced. I'm going to get all of you ... on grievances."

James Summers recounts, "When I arrived at the brig, the guards immediately started making fun of me and my CO status. They put me in leg irons, handcuffs and chains around my waist, and locked me in my cell for five days. I was taken on once a day for five minutes to take a shower." Enrique Gonzalez tells of being denied transportation, unlike other soldiers, and of being forced to walk up to 12 miles a day back and forth to work.

Several human rights groups, including Amnesty International, are now looking into resisters' charges of torture. In addition, 33 Catholic bishops from 23 states have called on President Bush to "stop the military's prosecution of conscientious objectors" and to grant them amnesty, along with honorable discharges. Many French Green Party members of the European Parliament have also expressed indignation at the treatment of the resisters in letters to the U.S. military.

Marine corps loses one
In response to mistreatment

RESTAURANT



First Class Fast Food

- 1) Hamburger ★ Chips ★ Hot Dog ★ Fried Chicken.
- 2) Indian Chicken Tikka ★ Buri ★ Chicken Sandwich ★ Tikka Sandwich
- 3) Eastern Food ★ Kabab ★ Shugaf ★ Shish Taook With American special recipe

In bid — Edoon Str. tel 277901
Air-conditioned hall

officer (the equivalent of a judge in military courts) removed from her case when she charged him with political bias. As a result, the army was forced to bring in a new hearing officer from Fort Knox, which, according to Citizen Soldier staffer Ted Ensign, "is at least outside of the Fort Wood chain of command." Crucial to Huet-Vaughn's success, Ensign believes, is the support she's received from Kansas City anti-war activists. Fifty to 60 supporters have packed all of her hearings, exposing the prosecution's maneuvering to scrutiny.

Numerous local and national groups, including Hands Off!, the War Resisters League, the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors and Citizen Soldier, have worked hard to support resisters. But some activists say they are dissatisfied at the lack of action by the major anti-war umbrella groupings.

The Lejeune resisters' depositions for their court-martial defenses are filled with reports of abuses that began once they applied for CO status. One of the sergeants "enjoyed ordering them to line up and chant 'I am shit' over and over," said one. In the brig, they are not allowed to read political literature. Authors monitor diaries and artwork, and censor outgoing and incoming mail. Resister Demetrio Perez reports that military officers have tried to force them to sign documents against their will and without approval of their attorneys.

James Summers recounts, "When I arrived at the brig, the guards immediately started making fun of me and my CO status. They put me in leg irons, handcuffs and chains around my waist, and locked me in my cell for five days. I was taken on once a day for five minutes to take a shower." Enrique Gonzalez tells of being denied transportation, unlike other soldiers, and of being forced to walk up to 12 miles a day back and forth to work.

Gillies was arrested and thrown in the brig for 41 days. In addition to "missing movement," Gillis is charged with "disrespect to a superior officer" for saying, "You're prejudiced;" "wilfully disobeying a lawful command," "disorderly conduct;" and wrongfully communicating a threat, for saying "I will get all of you..."

In Missouri, an army doctor who refused to be shipped to the Gulf won an unusual court victory in April.

Capt. Yolanda Huet-Vaughn, a Mexican-American, is being held at Fort Wood. She succeeded in having her hearing

National Charter: A common ground with no ceiling

(Continued from page 1)

interests than on the general benefit of the state and society," King Hussein explained. The King proposed the idea for a charter after the election of 80 representatives to the Lower House of Parliament for the first time since the 1967 Israeli occupation of the West Bank.

"Although I am the one who proposed this idea and defined the objectives and the aims... it is out of my absolute conviction, and the conviction of the people, that a parliamentary, constitutional and democratic life is our choice together," the King said.

The King, in his address, pointed to the developments in Jordan's political life, beginning with the decision to sever ties with the Israeli-occupied West Bank in July 1988 and stressed the heavy burden he undertook as the sole executor throughout the absence of an elected parliament.

While describing the decision to sever ties with the occupied territories as the move that "opened the closed door to national election," he pointed to the April riots of 1989 as the point of inspiration for the need to "renew the social contract."

"I saw that limiting the solution of the problem to conducting national elections is an incomplete procedure because it would mean that we would enter the stage of parliamentary participation while we carry ideas which contradict with or deviate from the foundations upon which this state is created," the King said. "It would definitely paralyse our ability to deal with our prob-

lems."

An analyst-lawyer who is also a member of the commission to draft the National Charter believes that the idea of a National Charter was an old one proposed by the pro-government forces to strengthen their own standing against other political ideologies but that the King expanded the forum to include all spectrums of political thought in the country.

"Some time ago the establishment forces wanted a charter that would strengthen the Jordanian national identity among those who were benefiting from the regime to compete with the ideologies of others," the lawyer explained.

"The constitution may stipulate certain foundations that do not change; however, it is necessary for any system of government to renew its legitimacy after important events," a member of the commission points out in reference to the riots in the south.

Mr. Obeidat, in one of the meetings of the commission pointed to this same line of thought when he said: "remember that the constitution was written forty years ago and in those forty years many new images and realities took place which would contribute to the development of our awareness."

However, in the minds of its writers, the charter remains a ground of agreement among the different political ideologies in the country from which legislation will be excerpted.

"The charter defines the ground rather than the sky. The legislation derived from it will vary in height, just as the ground is not all the same level. All the legislation, all the same, will be under the dome of the blue sky."

"The King was aware that Islamist parties for example believed in an Islamic caliphate rule while the constitution explicitly says the state of authority in Jordan is parliamentary and hereditary monarchy," one analyst says.

Other schools of thought, while conceding that this argument may have contributed to the decision to propose a charter, maintain that the charter maintains the political thought of the country.

"Some time ago the establishment forces wanted a charter that would strengthen the Jordanian national identity among those who were benefiting from the regime to compete with the ideologies of others," the lawyer explained.

"The constitution may stipulate certain foundations that do not change; however, it is necessary for any system of government to renew its legitimacy after important events," a member of the commission points out in reference to the riots in the south.

Mr. Obeidat, in one of the meetings of the commission pointed to this same line of thought when he said: "remember that the constitution was written forty years ago and in those forty years many new images and realities took place which would contribute to the development of our awareness."

However, in the minds of its writers, the charter remains a ground of agreement among the different political ideologies in the country from which legislation will be excerpted.

"The charter defines the ground rather than the sky. The legislation derived from it will vary in height, just as the ground is not all the same level. All the legislation, all the same, will be under the dome of the blue sky."

authorities will extend all possible help for the group "until we ensure a safe arrival in Amman."

The police official warned that the group will have to "abide by the laws and regulations of the country in order to avoid disturbances."

Last May, more than 25,000 enthusiastic Jordanians clashed with security forces in the same area during a peace march from Amman to the bridge.

During the remaining three-day walk to Amman, participants planned several activities including fasting, holding silent vigils, planting trees and other symbolic expressions of goodwill and solidarity.

The participants include U.S., Canadian, Japanese, British, Belgian, Finnish, Australian, Irish and Indian citizens.

Islamic bloc wins

(Continued from page 1)

he gave before the voting started, voiced his rejection of the idea of segregating the sexes. "All of us, males and females are pharmacists, equal in rights and duties, and no power, however big, can change that," he said. "Our people, especially the pharmacists, have reached a high level of awareness on issues like this," Mr. Humsi said.

Another former member of the board, who did not wish to be identified, criticized the idea of segregation saying that "male and female pharmacists are members of the association, and have equal rights under the laws of the association."

According to other eye witnesses, the verbal dispute between the two groups became tense and

sometimes turned to outright insults.

Members of the association said that it was the first time in the history of the pharmacists association elections, two separate halls were set up for the voters according to their sexes.

"Female pharmacists who wished to cast their votes in the hall designated for males were free to do so, others voted in separate halls," one source told the Jordan Times.

The elections were held to elect a new president for the association, and a new nine-member board for a period of two years.

Contesting for the president's post were three pharmacists: Tawfiq Al Azze, Mohammad Hassan Sader, and Hussam Edine Mismar. Nineteen pharmacists representing pharmacy owners, drugstores and employees

THE ABDUL RAHIM SHARAF SCHOOL SUMMER CLUB 1991

- o June 16 to July 25, Sundays through Thursdays
- o Ages (6-16) years
- o Transportation available

Programme includes:

- Swimming with instruction
- Camping & Outdoor Adventures
- Typing in English
- Intensive English Instruction

PLEASE NOTE that the 1991-92 academic year will commence in the new school building in Sweileh. Registrations are currently being accepted.

814188

MOVING?

Let Aramex Air Cargo take care of the works
Door to Door.
Call the friendly professionals on
660507 or 660508
ARAMEX AIR CARGO

Armen reports that even as

THE PROFESSIONALS ALWAYS CHOOSE THE RELIABLE

PACKING, AIR FREIGHT FORWARDING, DOOR-to-DOOR SERVICES AND DELIVERIES, CUSTOMS CLEARANCE, TICKETS AND RESERVATIONS.
AMIN KAWAR & SONS
TEL: 604676 604696
P.O.BOX 7806
AMMAN
4 Rent & Sale
Many villas and apartments are available for rent and sale - furnished or unfurnished.
Also many lots of land are available for sale.
For further details, please call
Abdoun Real Estate
Tel: 610605, 610608
Fax: 610520

Amman reports that even as

RESTAURANT CHINA

The first & best Chinese Restaurant in Jordan
1st Circle, Jabal Amman, near Al-Hiyah Girls School
Take away is available
Open daily 12:00-3:30 p.m.
6:30-Midnight
Tel: 633666

RESTAURANT RICARDO

Amman's exclusive gift shop
Italian shoes, leather goods, perfumes, lighters, watches, pens, silverware, porcelain, crystalware etc.
Shmeisani - Opp. Grindlays Bank Bldg.
Tel: 669 457

Amman reports that even as

CHEN'S CHINESE RESTAURANT

Mecca Street, Yarmouk Engineers' Housing Estate, near Kilo Supermarket
Mongolian Barbecue for Lunch Friday only
Tel: 818214
Come and taste our specialties
Open daily 12:00- 3:30 p.m.
6:30- Midnight

Amman reports that even as

STUDIO HAIG

Professional Quality in 1 Hour Service
Develop your colour film at our shop and get:
* JUMBO photo size 30% larger
* Free enlargement 20 x 30 cm
Shmeisani - Opp. Grindlays Bank. Phone: 604042
Swefeh tel: 623891

Amman reports that even as

Kashmir Restaurant

FIRST CLASS INDIAN RESTAURANT
Special Executive Luncheons
Take away service available
Open Daily 12:30-3:30 pm
7:30-11:30 pm
After the Philadelphia Hotel
Towards 3rd Circle
Tel: 659515 659520

Amman reports that even as

LOOKING FOR A PLACE TO RENT IN WEST AMMAN

CALL SOHA AT
Saudi Real Estate
687821/22
GET THE BEST AT
JAMAL REAL ESTATE
JUST CALL
835859

Amman reports that even as

AUSTRALIA INSURANCE SERVICES

A Unique Australian Experience in Jordan.
All Types Of Insurance:
• MOTOR
• FIRE
• PERSONAL ACCIDENT
• MEDICAL
• LIFE
• CAR
• TRAVEL COUPON
• ENGINEERING

Amman reports that even as

FOR RENT

DELUXE & SUPER DELUXE APARTMENTS, VILLAS & SEMI VILLAS
GET THE BEST AT
JAMAL REAL ESTATE JUST CALL
835859

Amman reports that even as

DAROTEL

Arman - Tel. 668193
P.O. Box 9403 - Fax 602434
Telex 23888 DAROTL JO
Ideal Residence For Expatriates and Businessmen

Amman reports that even as

</

Norway humbles Italy at European Championships

OSLO (R) — Norwegian soccer fans sang, drank and danced in the streets after their side's historic 2-1 win over Italy Wednesday.

But while Norway celebrated, Italian manager Azeglio Vicini faced an uncertain future.

Vicini was under increasing pressure to resign after Norway's collection of low-paid semi-professionals and foreign club players humbled their famous Italian counterparts.

"The Italian soccer millionaires were absolutely massacred by Norway," the Daily Verdens Gang said in a gleeful front-page splash.

"I'm not so sure the Mona Lisa is smiling any longer," wrote a commentator in the same paper. "If I were an Italian, I'd check the Tower of Pisa also. Either it's leaning more than ever, or it's fallen. Smashed. Just like the Italian team."

The result came close to eclipsing a 2-1 victory over England in 1981 bronze or their medal at the 1936 Berlin Olympics as Norwegian soccer's finest hour.

Their side went ahead with two early goals by Tore Andre Dahlum and Lars Bohinen, although substitute Salvatore

Schillaci, top-scorer in last year's World Cup finals when Italy reached the last four, saved a shred of pride for his side with a second-half header.

Norwegian newspapers hailed national coach Egil Olsen, appointed late last year, as a "folk hero," "genius" or "King Midas" — saying everything he touched turned to gold.

Amid the jubilation, Olsen sounded a note of caution.

"As I see it, the chances for a European Cup place are still fairly small," he said. "We still have three tough matches. But of course we can beat the Soviet Union at home in August when we can beat Italy."

Only one team from group three — also comprising Hungary and Cyprus — will qualify for the 1992 finals in Stockholm. The win propelled Norway to second in the group behind the Soviet Union.

Norway have now gone eight games without losing — an all-time record.

In Italy, the game was described as "Italy's second Korea" by television commentator Maurizio Mosca.

Mosca was referring to North Korea's 1-0 defeat of Italy in the

1986 World Cup.

Salt Lake City and Nagano head race for 1998 winter Olympics

LONDON (R) — The dedicated Evangelists of Salt Lake City and the super salesmen of Nagano meet next week to grapple for the hearts and minds of Olympic leaders.

The prize is the 1998 winter Olympics, for which the Americans and Japanese are the clear front-runners in a field of five candidates.

The winter games vote will be the main event at the annual meeting of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to be formally opened in Birmingham by Queen Elizabeth.

A key question is whether Salt Lake City can persuade the IOC to give the games to another U.S. venue less than two years after Atlanta stages the 1996 summer Olympics.

Salt Lake smiles looked a little faded in Tokyo last September when the IOC awarded the centenary games to Atlanta, prompting accusations that the Olympic governing body had sold out to Coca-Cola and the almighty dollar.

But Salt Lake's largely Mormon population is made of stern stuff and bid committee officials immediately stepped up their

efforts to obtain the winter games.

"Atlanta is a negative factor for Salt Lake but it is not lethal," said IOC vice-president Dick Pound of Canada. "In fact, I think Salt Lake has now pulled ahead of Nagano."

Victory over Nagano would make amends for Salt Lake's defeat by another Japanese city, Sapporo, 25 years ago in bidding for the 1972 winter Olympics.

The key issue for Nagano will be the extent to which the IOC is influenced by a vociferous Japanese environmentalist lobby which will travel to Birmingham to oppose the bid.

For the huge Nagano contingent of 600, the anti-games lobbyists will revive unhappy memories of similar demonstrations in 1981 when Japanese activists brought about the defeat of Nagoya of Seoul in bidding for the 1988 summer Olympics.

Nagano will be seeking to bring the winter games back to Asia for the first time since the 1972 Sapporo Olympics, although this ambition is complicated by Beijing's bid for the 2000 summer games.

The Chinese capital is seen as a

Shadayid, Carson go for classic double with Oaks

LONDON (R) — Shadayid and Willic Carson will be going for a double in the second filies' classic of the season, the Oaks, at Epsom Saturday.

Shadayid, winner of last month's 1,000 Guineas, is even-money favourite to emulate her former stablemate Salsabil, who won both English fillies' classics last season.

Despite the punters' confidence, however, Shadayid faces some stiff competition, not least from the tortuous 1½ mile (2.4 km) Epsom course.

Shadayid's turn of foot in the 1,000 Guineas at Newmarket, when she took up the running a furlong (200 metres) out for an impressive two lengths win over Kooyonga, immediately made her hot favourite for the Oaks. Kooyonga's subsequent victory in the Irish 1,000 Guineas underlined the unbeaten filly's form.

But the Newmarket race is run over just a mile and Shadayid's staying power over the extra half

mile is in doubt. She could well find, as did 2,000 Guineas winner Mystiko Wednesday, that the Derby course is beyond her.

The most likely contender is 9-2 second favourite Shamsiar, who could give talented Italian jockey Frankie Dettori, 20, his first classic win.

An impressive winner of her only two-year-old outing, Dartery was slow coming to hand this year and trainer Michael Stoute sent her to Newmarket without a run under her belt. In the event, her sixth place was a creditable result.

In her next outing, at York, she failed by a head to catch winner Gussy Marlowe.

GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TANIA HIRSCH
©1990 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦A106542 ♦762 ♦93 ♦Q8
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ 1 ♣ 1 ♡ ?
What action do you take?

Q.2—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦A106542 ♦762 ♦93 ♦Q8
The bidding has proceeded:
North West South East
1 ♠ 1 ♣ 1 ♡ 2 ♠
3 ♠ Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q.3—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦85 ♠AJ7 ♦KJ943 ♦654
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♣ Pass
1 ♠ Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.4—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦532 ♠85 ♠J8 ♦KJ10987
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♣ Pass
1 ♠ Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q.5—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦85 ♠AJ7 ♦KJ943 ♦654
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♣ Pass
1 ♠ Pass ?
What do you bid now?

1966 World Cup finals in England, a defeat which eliminated Italy in the first round.

Thursday's sports press carried headlines such as "Victim of the end line" and "poor Italy," speculating that within days Vicini may be replaced by the former AC Milan coach, Arrigo Sacchi.

Italian Federation president Antoni Matarrese appeared to fuel such speculation when he said in Oslo, after the game:

"This is one of the blackest pages in the history of our soccer ..."

"We were surprised by the enthusiasm of our opponents. Perhaps someone in Italy underestimated the real worth of Olsen's team."

While stating that the federation would honour Vicini's contract, due to expire in June 1992, if the manager so wished, Matarrese also left the door open for Vicini to resign.

"If Vicini has some other pre-tournament job offer, we won't get in his way," he said. "Vicini is a serious person but I cannot afford to waste time."

Vicini has been in charge of the Italian team since the 1986 World Cup.

Agassi outduels Becker in French Open semis

PARIS (AP) — Andre Agassi outdueled and outran a frustrated Boris Becker 7-5, 6-3, 3-6, 6-1 Friday to reach the French Open final for a second straight year.

Agassi, pursuing his first Grand Slam title, chased down many of Becker's best shots, kept him away from the net, and made fewer errors en route to a semi-final victory that climaxed with an ace.

Becker berated himself loudly at several points. But the two rivals embraced warmly at the end, each complimenting the other's play.

The defeat wrecked Becker's chance of recapturing the no. 1 ranking from Stefan Edberg and left him still without a clay-court championship to his career despite marked improvement in the surface.

In the final Sunday, Agassi will play the winner of Friday's later semifinal between ninth-seeded Jim Courier and no. 12 Michael Stich. Courier has given Becker a shot at the no. 1 ranking by defeating top-seeded Edberg Wednesday.

Agassi, seeded fourth, has won four straight matches against Becker, who was seeded second here.

"Every time we step on the court together, it's a battle, and that creates a lot of respect for each other," Agassi said.

"Boris is starting to play exceptionally well on clay. I think I just get lucky here... it's very easy to play in a place I feel so comfortable."

He lost the final to Andres Gomez last year, but will be favoured to this year's championship.

Becker said the key to the match came in the first set, with the score tied 5-5 and Agassi serving. Becker squandered a break point, then lost the game when Agassi aced him on a second serve that barely nicked the line.

"Shots like that can decide a match, and it did today," Becker said. "It was a very high standard of tennis in the first set, for each side... we both knew that the winner of that set takes such a mental edge that he would win. That game at 5-all really killed me."

Becker had 15 aces to six for Agassi, but the German was able to make only three successful sorties to the net.

"I keep it deep, I keep him on his heels," Agassi said. "The longer the rallies went, the more it favoured me, because that's more my game than his. But I wasn't convinced I had the match

in the bag."

Winless the two favourites somehow reach the point of mutual destruction, the outlook for the Swedish city of Ostersund is bleak.

The Swedes are making their fifth winter Olympic bid but they, too, have their "Atlanta factor" in the Norwegian town of Lillehammer, venue for the 1994 winter games and not much more than 300 kms from Ostersund.

Unless the two favourites somehow reach the point of mutual destruction, the outlook for the Swedish city of Ostersund is bleak.

"I keep it deep, I keep him on his heels," Agassi said. "The longer the rallies went, the more it favoured me, because that's more my game than his. But I wasn't convinced I had the match

in the bag."

Winless the two favourites somehow reach the point of mutual destruction, the outlook for the Swedish city of Ostersund is bleak.

Strike The Gold, winner of the Kentucky Derby, the Preakness and the Belmont Stakes.

Strike The Gold, winner of the Kentucky Derby and 5-2 favourite at Belmont, is tied on 10 points with Preakness winner and second favourite Hansel in the challenge for the jackpot.

Mane Minister — a stunning third in the Derby after being

under control at any stage. He's improved his game tremendously from the baseline. Any other day it could have been different."

Graf, Sabatini creamed

Meanwhile, Steffi Graf suffered the most lopsided defeat of her career. Gabriela Sabatini improved his game tremendously from the baseline. Any other day it could have been different."

Graf lost her chance to regain the no. 1 ranking, which she would have claimed if she had won the title. Also losing her chance for the top ranking was Sabatini, who could have taken the no. 1 spot for the first time by defeating Seles and then winning Saturday's final against Sanchez Vicario.

The third-seeded Sabatini entered the semifinals as the hottest player on the tour with a 40-3 record this year. But Seles now has the best mark, with 41 victories in 15 matches.

And Sabatini now played in four French Open semifinals without reaching a final.

"I attacked the ball too much," Sabatini said. "My game was not very good, I took too many risks. I am not playing my best tennis at the moment."

Seles and Sabatini battled each other with a mixture of hard groundstrokes and delicate drop shots, with the top seed taking an early service break but then having Sabatini break right back in the fifth game of the first set.

Then the weather turned nasty.

Sabatini lost her touch when she returned from the second break. She failed to win a point as Seles held her serve to go up 5-4, then dropped her own serve to lose the first set.

She never got back in the match. Badly misfiring several shots as her backhand disgraced. She managed just five points on Seles' serve in the second set.

Seles got to match point on a service winner that Sabatini barely nicked. Then, after a Seles double fault, Sabatini hit a shot that was called long and led to a brief protest by the Argentine.

It was the last in a series of

disputed line calls in the match, including the point on which Seles won the first set another shot by Sabatini that was just long.

Seles, who has won all four of her previous matches against Sanchez Vicario, said winning her second straight French Open championship is more important than the no. 1 ranking.

"The title would be much bigger for me than being no. 1," said Seles, who won the Australian Open in January. "If I keep winning I'll stay no. 1. For me the greatest thing is winning all the Grand Slams I can this year."

Corporate Report, an 8-1 bet

to win Saturday, has five points from a second in the Preakness. He was ninth in the Derby.

Ten points are given for a first

place, five for a second, three for a third and one for a fourth.

\$1m bonus at stake in Belmont

KENTUCKY DERBY, the Preakness and the Belmont Stakes.

Strike The Gold, winner of the Kentucky Derby and 5-2 favourite at Belmont, is tied on 10 points with Preakness winner and second favourite Hansel in the challenge for the jackpot.

Mane Minister — a stunning third in the Derby after being

rated 80-1 and third again three weeks ago in the Preakness — has six points.

Corporate Report, an 8-1 bet

to win Saturday, has five points from a second in the Preakness. He was ninth in the Derby.

Ten points are given for a first

place, five for a second, three for a third and one for a fourth.

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY JUNE 8, 1991

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) Whatever you would like to do means enjoying yourself is just what the doctor would order now so get off to the entertainments you enjoy.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) This is the time to do some basic lines that can make the future rosier even though it means doing some things that are unsavory.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) Your desire to visit friends and communicate with others is very strong so go off and enjoy yourself at such times.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) A day to get off to some new sites where you can acquire the information you wish and for some new contacts who can bring you pleasure.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) Your day to be very social and have a happy time with persons who draw you out and make you laugh and have a very pleasant time with them.

TODAY'S CHILD: If your child were born today she or he can have problems holding on to the past too tightly but their best abilities and greatest progress comes from being in tune with modern conditions and through an awareness of the desires of others. This progeny will never want

Financial Markets in co-operation with Cairo Amman Bank					
U.S. Dollar in International Markets					
Currency	New York Close Date 5/6/1991	Tokyo Close Date 5/6/1991			
Sterling Pound*	1.6938	1.6895			
Deutsche Mark	1.7483	1.7503			
Swiss Franc	1.4955	1.4970			
French Franc	5.4200	5.4240**			
Japanese Yen	139.28	139.25			
European Currency Unit	1.1785	1.1762**			
** USD Per STG					
*** European Opening + 8:00 a.m. GMT					
Eurocurrency Interest Rates Date: 6/6/1991					
Currency	1 MTH	3 MTHS	6 MTHS	12 MTHS	
U.S. Dollar	6.06	6.12	6.25	6.66	
Sterling Pound	11.50	11.17	10.57	10.87	
Deutsche Mark	8.81	8.45	9.00	9.12	
Swiss Franc	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	
French Franc	9.50	9.57	9.57	9.18	
Japanese Yen	7.81	7.68	7.53	7.40	
European Currency Unit	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.75	
Interest bid rates for amounts exceeding 1,000,000 or equivalent					
Precious Metals Date: 6/6/1991					
Metal	USD/Oz	JD/Gm ²	Metal	USD/Oz	JD/Gm
Gold	363.35	6.75	Silver	4.24	.095
* 21 Karat					
Central Bank of Jordan Exchange Rate Bulletin Date: 6/6/1991					
Currency	Bid	Offer			
U.S. Dollar	.683	.685			
Sterling Pound	1.1525	1.1563			
Deutsche Mark	.3897	.3916			
Swiss Franc	.4558	.4581			
French Franc	.1151	.1157			
Japanese Yen*	.4897	.4921			
Dutch Guilder	.3455	.3475			
Swedish Krona	.1085	.1090			
Italian Lira*	.0527	.0530			
Belgian Franc	.01897	.01906			
* Per 100					
Other Currencies Date: 6/6/1991					
Currency	Bid	Offer			
Bahraini Dinar	1.7850	1.8100			
Lebanese Lira*	.074	.076			
Saudi Riyal	.1817	.1825			
Kuwaiti Dinar	-	-			
Qatari Riyal	.1845	.1850			
Egyptian Pound	.1900	.2050			
Omani Riyal	1.7450	1.7650			
UAE Dirham	.1845	.1850			
Greek Drachma*	.3460	.3660			
Cypriot Pound	1.4090	1.4390			
* Per 100					
CAB Indices for Amman Financial Market*					
Index	4/6/1991 Close	5/6/1991 Close			
All-Share	112.69	112.16			
Banking Sector	109.69	108.95			
Insurance Sector	112.94	112.92			
Industry Sector	115.18	114.91			
Services Sector	128.50	128.24			
December 31, 1990 = 100					

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midsession on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One Sterling	1.6825/35	U.S. dollar	
One U.S. dollar	1.1465/70	Canadian dollar	
	1.7550/60	Deutschmarks	
	1.9770/80	Dutch guilders	
	1.5045/55	Swiss francs	
	36.13/17	Belgian francs	
	5.9430/80	French francs	
	130/21303	Italian lire	
	139.60/70	Japanese yen	
	6.3100/50	Swedish crowns	
	6.8425/75	Norwegian crowns	
	6.7350/7400	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	365.70/366.20	U.S. dollars	

CONCORD

SENIOR WEEK

NIJOUNM

DANGEROUS RECORDER

Arabic

Show: 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

Tel: 675571

Arabic

Show: 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

RAINBOW

Lalla Alawi in THE INTOXICATED

Arabic

Show: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

CONCORD

SENIOR WEEK

NIJOUNM

DANGEROUS RECORDER

Arabic

Show: 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

RAINBOW

Lalla Alawi in THE INTOXICATED

Arabic

Show: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

Philippine legislators approve cap on foreign debt payments

MANILA (R) — The Philippine congress, defying appeals by President Corazon Aquino, approved Thursday a 20 per cent ceiling on foreign debt repayments as part of the national budget.

The senate and the house of representatives separately passed the budget for 1991, which included a provision to limit payments on the country's \$29 billion foreign debt to 20 per cent of 1989 export earnings.

Mrs. Aquino had said she would veto any provision to limit debt payments, saying it would undermine Manila's ability to obtain new loans.

"The amount for the payment of foreign debt, both as to principal and interest, by the national government shall not exceed 20 per cent of the merchandise export receipts for the year 1989," the provision stated.

The export income in 1989 totalled \$8.2 billion.

In 1990, the Philippines' foreign debt repayments totalled around \$3 billion or 36 per cent of last year's export earnings of \$8.2 billion.

"If (one day) we cannot pay and our people riot and rampage on the streets, these foreign institutions may have no government to deal with," Mrs. Gon-

salo said.

"It is also in the interest of these institutions that these governments (like the Philippines) survive," he said.

A possible confrontation over debt policy loomed as Manila prepared to meet its official creditors for a rescheduling of \$1.6 billion of debt.

The country's debt negotiators, led by Finance Secretary Jesus Esanisla, are scheduled to meet Paris Club creditors on June 18.

The country's commercial creditors have been wary of granting fresh loans to the Philippines unless there were enough safeguards because of a congressional proposal for a debt cap.

Manila is seeking a new money package under a complementary financing programme between commercial banks and the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

The government wants the banks to lend Manila at least \$250 million and the ADB to extend counterpart funds that would either match or exceed the commercial banks' loans.

Officials earlier estimated new borrowings for this year at \$800 million.

Yemen oil production seen doubling by 1994

SANA'A (R) — Yemen's oil production is declining but its output of crude could easily double to around 400,000 barrels per day (b/d) in three years if exploration in the south is successful, oil industry sources said.

Sana'a recently signed agreements with 16 foreign firms to explore a vast area of its central Shabwa basin in the former socialist south, which merged with its conservative northern neighbour one year ago.

Yemeni officials are pinning high hopes on the results of the drilling, which will begin late this year. But Oil Minister Saleh Abu Bakr Ben Hussainoun is reluctant to speculate.

"We are optimistic and we hope that our production will rise, perhaps to more than 300,000 or 400,000 b/d in the next three years ... but it's difficult to guess," he told Reuters.

Western oil industry sources said exploration in the 31,470 square kilometre area relinquished last year by Soviet firm Technoexport was likely to yield major discoveries.

But they said it was unrealistic to think that Yemen, a relative newcomer to the league of oil producers, had reserves to rival its wealthy neighbours on the Arabian Peninsula.

"Realistically, I do think there is good potential for major discoveries that three years down the road could double or triple current production," one senior Western oil executive said.

"If things work out well Yemeni production could rise to 400,000 or 500,000 b/d — but it will definitely not become a new Kuwait or Saudi Arabia," said

another.

The Western sources said output from Yemen's western Marib fields — which now provide all of the country's crude — had fallen by about 15,000 b/d to just below 200,000 b/d during the last two months because of a climbing gas-oil ratio.

Output was expected to decline by another 10,000 b/d in the coming months because of limitations on equipment which was unable to reinject gas from the cap over the oil reservoir, they said.

The Marib fields are operated by the Yemen Hunt Oil Company, a joint venture with U.S. firms Hunt and Exxon. About 65 per cent of the oil now goes to the Yemen government and the rest to Hunt.

Before the Gulf crisis Yemen exported all its share of the oil, which is a high quality, sulphur-free crude.

The U.N. Security Council embargo on Iraqi and Kuwaiti crude forced Sana'a to replace some 50,000 b/d of imported high sulphur oil processed at its ageing refinery in Aden with its own Marib crude, reducing badly needed oil revenues.

The sources said the decline in Marib production, mostly from its main Alif and Azal fields, would be offset next year by increased production from the area's Assad Al Kamil field, which came on stream last September with about 28,000 b/d of crude.

Completion of a new central processing unit in Al Kamil by September 1992 is expected to boost output there to 45,000 b/d.

Gas treatment facilities in Alif are also being expanded.

Western executives said it was unlikely a remaining Soviet-operated block in Shabwa, which used to provide South Yemen with about 10,000 b/d of crude, would come back on stream soon.

Technical problems forced the Iyad west field, with about 54 producing wells, to shut down just before the Yemenis united.

All its crude had been carried by truck to Aden, the main southern port and location of the new country's biggest refinery.

Mr. Hussainoun said Yemen was looking for a Western firm to take over operations in the remaining Soviet block.

But Western executives said this would be difficult as the company would have to pay back the \$500 million Technoexport claimed to have spent on its development.

An intensive drilling programme to assess the size of a new field discovered in the province of Hadramout was under way and results would be known in about five months, Mr. Hussainoun said.

Industry sources said each of three wells drilled in that field — called Massilah — by Canadian Occidental had produced about 3,000 b/d. Five more wells would be drilled this year.

Yemen is believed to have recoverable crude reserves of about four to five billion barrels, with about one billion from Marib.

Mr. Hussainoun said drilling in a 2,180 square kilometre block straddling the Marib and Shabwa region would begin in August. Yemen signed a production sharing agreement with a foreign consortium for the block, recently named "Jana," just before the Yemenis united.

U.S. companies plan less foreign investments

WASHINGTON (AP) — American companies plan to boost their overseas investments by six per cent this year, down from the 19 per cent average increases posted during the previous three years, the government has said.

The Commerce Department said a survey showed that majority-owned foreign affiliates of U.S. firms planned \$61.2 billion in capital spending this year, up from \$56 billion in planned spending in 1990.

The planned overseas capital spending also would be greater than the one per cent increase reflected in an earlier poll taken last summer. And it would continue to exceed the projected two per cent growth in domestic investment.

Still, the boost in planned foreign investments would be far less than the 21 per cent planned for 1990 and actual spending increases totalling 13 per cent in 1989 and 24 per cent in 1988.

The department's Bureau of Economic Analysis, which pre-

pared the report, said the 1991 projected slowdown in growth reflects several factors. Among them are reduced need following high levels of capital spending in preceding years and parent companies' constrained ability to finance overseas projects because of sluggish U.S. economic conditions and weakening economies in some host countries.

"Petroleum firms in recent years have concentrated their

NATO agrees way ahead for post-cold war security, defence

COPENHAGEN (R) — NATO agreed Friday how to shape a new security and defence architecture for the post-cold war era, ceding some ground to organisations like the European Community as long as they do not undermine the alliance.

The 16 NATO foreign ministers, at the end of a two-day meeting in Copenhagen, agreed to hold an alliance summit in Rome in November which will approve a military and political blueprint for NATO's future.

They pledged to strengthen the 34-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), laid out NATO's main tasks and agreed European NATO members were free to strengthen their voice on defence matters independently of the United States — the alliance's senior member.

"This meeting has taken us an

important step forward on the way to the most radical transformation of our alliance in its history," NATO Secretary-General Manfred Woerner told a news conference.

The ministers agreed Thursday to increase military and political contacts with their former cold war enemies and opened fresh perspectives for arms control.

"We have cleared away a number of fears and phantasms," said Gabriel Robin, France's ambassador to NATO.

The ministers said NATO would remain the essential forum for safeguarding Western security and explicitly welcomed, for the first time, the European Community's moves to closer political integration, which may include a defence identity.

France, Germany and Spain had sought this recognition since they favour a more independent

European voice on defence with the EC. Eleven of the 12 community states are also NATO members.

But the ministers also said any moves to create a stronger European voice must not undermine the trans-Atlantic link at the heart of NATO and must find ways to include members of the alliance, like Norway and Turkey, which are not EC members.

This reassured the United States and some European allies that there would not be a "go it alone," European defence policy.

"We set out to guidelines, the framework for our future relationship," Woerner said. "The road is clear. It's up to the Europeans to take decisions within this framework."

Woerner said NATO was prepared to meet the security concerns of the new democracies in Eastern Europe, which are wor-

ried about living in the shadow of an unstable Soviet Union, by offering them more contacts and building up the CSCE.

Although NATO has told them they cannot join the alliance, the ministers said their security was of direct concern to them.

Woerner refused to say whether this amounted to a security guarantee but said NATO wanted Moscow included in its contacts.

"We want to build the new Europe with, and not against, the Soviet Union," he said.

The Copenhagen meeting was one of the major building blocks for the Rome summit, to be held on Nov. 7 and 8.

Last week, NATO defence ministers approved plans for the alliance's military shakeup, including the formation of "rapid reaction" forces to face any new threats to Europe.

Russian election campaign enters final week



Prime Minister Chung Won-Shik is seen after being pelted with eggs and flour during a visit to a Seoul campus Monday.

Students allow autopsy on South Korean protester

SEOUL (R) — South Korean students facing a backlash of public outrage over an assault on the prime minister backed away from a bloody confrontation Friday by permitting a post mortem on a student killed in a May protest.

One, business student Choi Kap-Ki, 21, gave himself up voluntarily Thursday, police said.

Late Thursday, the government detained the nation's best known dissident, Moon Ik-Ewan. Moon, a Presbyterian pastor sentenced to a seven year jail term for visiting North Korea in 1989, has played a leading role in the protests that have rocked the country this year.

Dissidents, students and radical labour activists plan nationwide rallies Saturday to protest against the arrest.

"The arrest of Pastor Moon, who has devoted his life for unification and democracy, is ignoring his opinion of our people and world wide," an organisers' statement said.

The size of the turnout will be closely watched to gauge how much support protesters can muster.

Released late last year on medical grounds, Moon, 27, was a leader of the funeral committee opposing to autopsy on Kim.

Moon, was also a leader of the funeral committee for Kang Kyung-Dae, killed by riot police with iron pipes on April 26. His death ignited the protests of the past six weeks, the most violent in South Korea since 1987.

Quayle urges Slovakia not to split from Prague

BARDEJOV, Czechoslovakia (R) — U.S. Vice-President Dan Quayle urged the Czech and Slovak nations Friday to stay together in one country, saying this was the best way to preserve stability in Central Europe.

Speaking at Bardejov, a medieval fortified town in eastern Slovakia, Quayle made clear he thought it was in the best interests of Slovaks seeking greater autonomy to stay in the Czechoslovakian federation.

"Czechs and Slovaks together have a proud tradition of democracy and freedom," he told an international crowd of academics and government officials at the Institute for East-West Security Studies.

Quayle was met by several thousand people when he arrived in the town, which is close to the Polish border. He is the highest-ranking U.S. official to visit Slovakia.

Despite Quayle's appeal for Czechoslovakia not to split up, a banner "independence for Slovakia" was unfurled over the crowd as he addressed outside Bardejov town hall and some members of crowd waved the Slovak national flag.

Quayle told the crowd he appreciated Czechoslovakia's diversity but saw its future as a united federal republic.

OAS reports growing rights abuses in Latin America

SANTIAGO, Chile (R) — The Organisation of American States (OAS), reporting growing rights abuses in parts of Latin America, urged member countries Thursday to ratify human rights accords and grant observers easier access.

A report to the OAS annual general assembly said death squads continue to operate in El Salvador and predicted that economic crisis will worsen the rights situation in Cuba.

The OAS Inter-American Human Rights Commission reported an "alarming climate of violence" in Guatemala and urged Haiti's new government to stop persistent abuses by former members of the Tonton Macoutes, the private army of the ousted Duvalier dictators.

MIRAL

Jabal Amman-Second Circle A'aricoures the arrival of a wide range of French-made women wear.

Imported specially for the coming Eid.

The report noted improvements in Nicaragua, but criticised the Panamanian government for failing to compensate victims of the 1989 U.S. invasion.

The assembly resolved to strengthen monitoring of human rights, in line with a decision to take steps to counter military coups, including possible economic sanctions.

Only 13 of the 34 member states have accepted jurisdiction of the Inter-American Human Rights Court and only eight have ratified the Inter-American Convention Against Torture.

The OAS report said talks begun between El Salvador's government and FMLN guerrillas were "a very positive step."

But it added: "The activity of the death squads and the security forces lead to serious human rights violations and the authorities of the Salvadorean judicial system seem to lack either the will or the means to stop such conduct."

In Nicaragua, the Sandinista security forces had become a "state within a state," the report said.

It said repression of rights groups in Cuba had grown, with 30 rights campaigners now in jail. Cuba was excluded from the OAS in 1962 for exporting Marxist revolution.

Jin Dexiang, deputy director of the Institute of Contemporary International Relations in Peking, said the end of the cold war could lead to increased friction between Washington and Tokyo that "might one day burst into political and economic conflicts."

Talks between Manila and Washington on Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Dockyard in the Philippines, the largest U.S. facilities in Asia, have dragged on for nearly a year.

Delegates and academics from about 20 nations, including the United States, the Soviet Union, Japan, China, Australia, the European Community and the six-member Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), are trying to map out strategy for security concerns into the next century.

Canberra welcomed gradual reduction in U.S. forces, which should be predictable and subject to review, Woolcott said.

Senior U.S. State Department official Desaix Anderson said the U.S. remained committed to ensuring South East Asian security "as long as necessary and as long as we are welcome."

The OAS' report said talks began between El Salvador's government and FMLN guerrillas were "a very positive step."

But it added: "The activity of

the death squads and the security forces lead to serious human rights violations and the authorities of the Salvadorean judicial system seem to lack either the will or the means to stop such conduct."

In Nicaragua, the Sandinista security forces had become a "state within a state," the report said.

It said repression of rights groups in Cuba had grown, with 30 rights campaigners now in jail. Cuba was excluded from the OAS in 1962 for exporting Marxist revolution.

Delegates and academics from about 20 nations, including the United States, the Soviet Union, Japan, China, Australia, the European Community and the six-member Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), are trying to map out strategy for security concerns into the next century.

Canberra welcomed gradual reduction in U.S. forces, which should be predictable and subject to review, Woolcott said.

Senior U.S. State Department official Desaix Anderson said the U.S. remained committed to ensuring South East Asian security "as long as necessary and as long as we are welcome."

The OAS' report said talks began between El Salvador's government and FMLN guerrillas were "a very positive step."

But it added: "The activity of

the death squads and the security forces lead to serious human rights violations and the authorities of the Salvadorean judicial system seem to lack either the will or the means to stop such conduct."

In Nicaragua, the Sandinista security forces had become a "state within a state," the report said.

It said repression of rights groups in Cuba had grown, with 30 rights campaigners now in jail. Cuba was excluded from the OAS in 1962 for exporting Marxist revolution.

Delegates and academics from about 20 nations, including the United States, the Soviet Union, Japan, China, Australia, the European Community and the six-member Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), are trying to map out strategy for security concerns into the next century.

Canberra welcomed gradual reduction in U.S. forces, which should be predictable and subject to review, Woolcott said.

Senior U.S. State Department official Desaix Anderson said the U.S. remained committed to ensuring South East Asian security "as long as necessary and as long as we are welcome."

The OAS' report said talks began between El Salvador's government and FMLN guerrillas were "a very positive step."

But it added: "The activity of

the death squads and the security forces lead to serious human rights violations and the authorities of the Salvadorean judicial system seem to lack either the will or the means to stop such conduct."

In Nicaragua, the Sandinista security forces had become a "state within a state," the report said.

It said repression of rights groups in Cuba had grown, with 30 rights campaigners now in jail. Cuba was excluded from the OAS in 1962 for exporting Marxist revolution.

Delegates and academics from about 20 nations, including the United States, the Soviet Union, Japan, China, Australia, the European Community and the six-member Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), are trying to map out strategy for security concerns into the next century.

Canberra welcomed gradual reduction in U.S. forces, which should be predictable and subject to review, Woolcott said.

Senior U.S. State Department official Desaix Anderson said the U.S. remained committed to ensuring South East Asian security "as long as necessary and as long as we are welcome."

The OAS' report said talks began between El Salvador's government and FMLN guerrillas were "a very positive step."

But it added: "The activity of

COLUMN 10

Prince William chats after surgery

LONDON (R) — Prince William, eight-year-old grandson of Britain's Queen Elizabeth and future heir to the throne, was making a good recovery Tuesday after an operation on a skull fracture, Buckingham Palace said. The prince, eldest son of Prince Charles and Princess Diana, was hit accidentally with a golf club at his private boarding school Monday. A neurosurgeon, Sir Richard Hayward, operated to check for bone splinters after tests showed a dented bone in the royal forehead, a condition known as a depressed fracture. The palace said surgeons were happy with his progress after the 70-minute operation and expected no lasting ill effects. His mother kept vigil through the night at London's Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital. William ate breakfast and chatted happily. The fair-haired prince, nicknamed "wild Willie" and "basher" by friends, was practising on his school's nine-hole golf course when caught above his left eye by a swing from a classmate. A palace spokesman said that, in talkative mood, he was visited by younger brother Prince Harry, aged six.

Spanish robber gets freedom and job offer

MADRID (R) — Spain's most popular robber, a security guard who stole \$2.7 million from a Madrid prison to start a new job — with a security firm. Dionisio Rodriguez Martin, 42, drove off with his vanload of cash two years ago and resurfaced in Rio De Janeiro with a blond wig and cosmetic surgery on his nose. He was arrested by Brazilian police and extradited last July to Spain. After a much publicised trial, a Madrid court last Friday sentenced him to three years' jail for misappropriation and ordered him to return the money, but "El Dion" went free as he had already served half that sentence before trial. "You might not believe this, but they have offered me a job as public relations man for a security firm," he told a mass of reporters and cameramen outside the jail. "I am going to be an example to society."

Newlyweds indicted in fatal stabbing

OWENSBORO, Kentucky (AP) — The day after they married, a man and woman were behind bars charged with murdering the bride's former boyfriend. Michael Lee Hall, 31, and his wife, Sylvia, 32, were to be arraigned on charges of stabbing to death Mrs. Hall's former boyfriend, Patrick Lewis, seven hours after Friday evening's wedding.

Lewis, 37, was fatally stabbed in the chest with a kitchen knife outside his apartment, Daviess County coroner Bob Howe said. His body was found by a neighbour on Saturday morning. Investigators alleged that Hall, who was on a weekend furlough from a prison work-release programme, carried out the killing and that Mrs. Hall was a conspirator.

They were arrested and charged with murder Saturday. "If she assisted or counselled or encouraged with him in committing the murder, she would be responsible just as if she committed the murder," said Daviess County prosecutor Tom Casten. Both face sentences of 20 years to life in prison if convicted, he said.

'Lost squadron' still missing

MIAMI BEACH, Florida (R) — The five Avenger planes found off the Florida coast are not the "lost squadron" missing since 1945 but the cluster of wrecked aircraft may add new romance to the mystery of Bermuda Triangle disappearances. Members of scientific search project, the Underwater Explorers who announced the tantalising discovery last month, have announced that the five planes' numbers and insignia did not match those of the lost squadron of Flight 19. The so-called lost squadron — five Avenger dive bombers carrying 14 navy flyers — disappeared 45 years ago on a training mission from the Fort Lauderdale Naval Air Station, a station where a young George Bush once trained. They flew off on Dc. 5, 1945, into a deep haze and were feared to have vanished in the legendary Bermuda Triangle, an area of the Atlantic bounded by Melbourne in northern Florida, Bermuda and Puerto Rico, in which many ships have been lost without obvious explanation.

مكتبة من الأصل